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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1877 NO. 278

"A Repented Thief," who seems to have a good stock of sarcasm stowed away in his soul, has written the following note to the secretary of the treasury. The note is dated at New York:

SIR—In 1863 I stole $10 from the treasury of the confederate states at Richmond. I dared not use the money for fear of its being traced to me, so I laid it away and kept it hid till the rebellion was over, and I have since then kept on keeping it. Recently I have been attending a revival meeting, and my conscience has been so stirred up that I can't keep the money any longer. What there is left of the confederacy belongs to the United States, and so I send you this bill.

GOV. COLQUITT stated to the president—so say the reporters—that he thought the troubles in Oglethorpe had been greatly exaggerated; but that he had sent "several gentlemen of high character to investigate the matter, and if they should confirm the published statements he would see to it that the guilty were properly punished."

JIM BENNETT thinks that the sores induced by May's cowhide can be more quickly cured in a foreign clime than at home. He will, therefore, remain abroad several years. In the meantime, his admirably conducted organ will continue to be as consistent and as reliable as heretofore.

COLONEL STANLEY, the great explorer, who is probably now residing in Brooklyn, with a tin sign over his room door, on which is painted the work "Africa," will probably write up the Russian war for Jim Bennett's paper.

IT was Judge Emmons of Jacksonville, Florida, and not his brother of the United States circuit court, that died last week. The latter lives in Detroit, Michigan, and is in very poor health—so poor that it is believed he will not be able to hold court again.

CITIZEN Barr, of Washington, advises editors to write geographical articles in regard to the Turco-Russian war. The advice of citizen Barr is timely and we will consider it.

FOR the information of Mr. Howard Carroll, the vivacious correspondent of the New York Times, we will state that Colonel Charles J. Miller, of Savannah, is not now in the city.

HOWARD CARROLL, of the New York Times, and Eli Perkins ought to form a literary copartnership. As far as telling the truth is concerned, they are twins.

NOYES is appointed minister to France. Hayes evidently intends that America shall make a Noyes in Europe.

KELLOGG still hopes to get in the United States senate. Pinchback was troubled with the same disease.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS

—Howard Carroll, correspondent of the New York Times, is in Montgomery. He is the acute young man who discovered kuklux in Atlanta during the Tilden campaign.

—Governor Colquitt will deliver a Sunday school address at Salem camp ground, in Troup county, on the 11th day of July next.

—"Annie Logan" has fine gray eyes and crowns a handsome forehead with two dainty little curls.

—The Jonesboro fishing club will go out on the 1st of May for four days of angling in Whitewater creek. They are bound to "tackle" something.

—A "Lady Tourist" writes to the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist admiringly of her first impressions upon seeing Ben Hill.

—Memorial day orators throughout the state were mostly from the ranks of the young men, who were all too young to participate in the war, during its progress.

—Prominent men of both parties in this state are being interviewed upon the probabilities of a new party prospect. The best probability is that it would not "reign" long.

—On Thursday Col. A. L. Harris, of this city, received a telegram announcing the sudden death of his father, Col. S. D. Harris, a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and veteran editor, at Hudson, Ohio, April 26. Col. A. L. Harris left for the scene of death by the afternoon train on the Western and Atlantic railroad Thursday.

TO PIUS'S THRONE.

Thronging of the Pilgrims to the Shrines of Rome.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Father Kearney, who will start next Saturday as representative of this arch-diocese to the holy father, bearing with him the address of its reverend clergy to his holiness and a free offering of $50,000 in gold from the clergy and laity, was himself, this evening, presented with an address and $2,000 by the parishioners of the cathedral, of which Father Kearney is pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27. — Archbishop Wood and a number of prominent Catholic clergymen sailed in the steamer Ohio, yesterday morning, en route for Rome to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Pio Nino's ascension to the pontificate.

CROFFUTT'S CRAWFUL.

What a New York Editor knows about the Tartars and Moslems.

NEW YORK, April 27.—W.A. Croffutt, a journalist, delivered an entertaining lecture before the Liberal club to-night, on the eastern question and the duty of other nations in the premises. Science hall, where Mr. Croffutt spoke, was filled to overflowing. The discourse was notable for thoughtfulness, timely suggestions, and literary merit.

Unpaid Patriots.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The jurors of the United States court have been dismissed on account of the exhaustion of the appropriation. Some of the jurors have served four months without pay.

George W. Bigelow, clerk of the post office, has been arrested for robbing the mails.

A Failure.

NEW YORK, April 27 ...e failure of ... & Co. is announced on... Eugene N. Ro... exchange.

NICKED IN THE NECK.

A CURIOUS TWIST OF A STOUT ROPE DID THE BUSINESS.

How Beck Fell Into Hands of the Philistines.

And Killing one of Them, Settles It on the Cross-Tree.

The Fatal Ending of a Depraved Passion.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

SUMMERVILLE, VIA ROME, April 27.

The crowd of sight-seers that is ebbing out of this village, and losing itself and its noise in the strange and awful silence of the forest, as your correspondent writes, gathered to witness the hanging of David L. Beck for the murder of William Shanlin.

The terrible thud of the gallows drop still sounds in my ears as I write.

THE HISTORY OF HIS CRIME AND TRIAL.

About two years ago Mr David Beck, then a quiet citizen of Chattooga, was arrested by Mr. Shanlin, a constable for the district in which he lived. His neighbors were astonished at the arrest but inquiry soon developed the fact that Beck before he came to Chattooga had been charged

WITH ROBBING THE GOLD-BOXES

of the mines around Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county. Mr. Shanlin hearing of this charge had investigated it, and upon corroboration of it, had arrested Beck, and prepared to carry him to Dahlonega.

As they were leaving Chattooga, it was discovered that Beck was leaving his wife in a destitute condition, and some creditors unprovided for. An arrangement was reached between himself and his captor by which the latter agreed to take his crop then growing in the field and pay him therefor

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Of this money, Beck says Shanlin agreed to pay twenty-five dollars in cash to a creditor, and the balance to his wife, as she might call for it. Upon this trade the tragedy that has just ended with the disgraceful death of the second party is founded.

Shanlin paid the $25 as agreed to the creditor, Mr. Clowdis, and Beck went to his trial in Dahlonega. Shortly after he had gone Mrs. Beck called on Shanlin for some money. He refused, she says, to let her have any. She represented her destitute condition, and he still refused. She then went home and offered for sale

A SMALL LOT OF TOBACCO

that she claimed was cultivated by her own hand, and not included in the "crop" sold by her husband. Shanlin at once forbid the sale of the tobacco, on the ground that it belonged to him. The matter went into court, and was finally settled in Mrs. Beck's right but only after the costs and fees had about eaten up the proceeds of the sale. Thus affairs went on with Mrs. Beck and Shanlin during Beck's absence.

Of course his wife's side of the story only reached his ears, and this greatly exasperated him. When he finally returned from Dahlonega he at once sought Shanlin, and in an an angry way

DEMANDED THE BALANCE OF THE MONEY.

Shanlin refused to pay the cash, but offered to give him his notes for the balance due. Beck refused to take the notes, claiming that they were worthless. Shanlin asserted that he had only agreed to give his notes for the $75 in the first place. A bitter quarrel ensued, which closed by Beck declaring that Shanlin should not have the crop, and Shanlin swearing that he intended to take it anyhow. It is said that Shanlin openly denounced Beck through the country, alleging that he was "a d—d coward," and that he could "take a knife and drive him all over the country."

SHOT IN THE CORNFIELD.

At length the end approached. One day Shanlin employed a laborer, and taking him with him entered Beck's cornfield and began to gather the corn.

Beck heard of it, and hurrying to his house, took down his single-barreled shot gun and loaded it, pouring a handful of lead balls upon the power. He then went to the field. He first encountered the laborer who was assisting Shanlin, and ordered him to leave the field at once. The man did so, and Beck then hurried on to find Shanlin. He soon discovered him plucking corn a short distance off. He drew his gun down deliberately, took careful aim, and fired.

SHANLIN DROPPED IN HIS TRACKS

as if he had been struck by lightning. His head and breast were literally torn to pieces with the lead balls.

Beck was promptly arrested, put on trial and convicted. His case was carried to the supreme court, and he had all the rights of defense that the law allows. At length, the last day approached, and an appeal to the governor was all that was left the friends of the doomed man. His devoted wife, backed by a few friends, made earnest and pathetic appeals to the governor, but all in vain.

Up to the very hour of execution to-day, however, a sickening anxiety—a terrible hope was lodged in the breasts of the condemned man and his friends. It was hoped up to the very last moment that a reprieve would be granted, and anxious eyes

LOOKED ADOWN THE ROAD,

hoping for the dust of the courier bearing a reprieve or commutation. All this was vain, however. The inexorable end hurried on, and the sheriff made preparations for the ghastly performance. The crowd was enormous, and very eager. Never has this little village been so overrun with people.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PARDON.

The allusion to a reprieve or commutation that was expected in the above case is based on the fact that several of Mr. Beck's friends, and notably his devoted wife, have earnestly labored up to the last moment to get the governor to commute the sentence. A number of telegrams were sent to the governor who is now in Washington, asking for a commutation. A dispatch was received on Thursday evening from the governor, stating that he could not interfere This ended the matter. Mr. Beck was a splendid soldier.

THE LAST SWING.

Hearing that the governor had not returned to Atlanta, and that there was no hope for a commutation, Beck was carried from the jail to the gallows that was erected about one mile from Summerville. Mounting the scaffold he said:

"My young friends, my fate is the certain fruit of

STRONG DRINK AND BAD COMPANY.

I hope you will all take this as a warning. I have been unfortunate and sinned, and have sinned deeply, but I believe my sins have been forgiven. I don't dread death,

NARY BIT NARY BIT.

I have nothing more to say except that I hope to meet you in heaven"

THE SHERIFF'S PART.

The sheriff then said: "I hope you will all take this as a warning that the shot-gun system that has been so much in vogue in this county will inevitably bring you to the gallows." After touching on the unpleasantness of a sheriff's duty, and praising Beck's conduct as a prisoner, he commenced preparing for the execution After

THE BLACK CAP

was put over Beck's head, he said: "I would take this harder if the thing were just, but God knows it is unjust. I would not mind death if it did not leave my wife destitute. Good-bye. Meet me in heaven."

The trigger was then sprung, and he was hurled into eternity. G.

Fasting for Favor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—Yesterday was observed throughout the state by fasting and thanksgiving for delivery from grasshoppers. Business here was suspended.

OXFORD'S OFFERINGS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT A SYLVAN SITE OF LEARNING.

Address by Lundy Harris, of Atlanta; Poem by W.T. Dumas, of Barnesville—The Decorations.

Special to The Constitution.

OXFORD, April 27, 1877.

Yesterday afternoon the students of Emory college and citizens of Oxford joined in memorial services over the graves of the Confederate dead, who sleep "the sleep of the brave" in the grove-cemetery of this sylvan city. The exercises at Covington, two miles distant, occurring in the forenoon, the ceremonies here always take place in the afternoon and are participated in and witnessed by the patriotic people of both little cities.

THE RESTING WARRIORS,

some thirty in number, are interred in a circular enclosure in graves shaded by the forest trees, and where wild birds come to sing their sweetest songs. The fence around the place had been newly brightened and the arch over the entrance bore the simple and suggestive history of the sacred spot: "Our Soldiers."

The graves need more careful attention than appears to have been given them. They should appeal to the labor and affection of these southern youths yet more strongly than the observer would believe they have during the past year.

THE CEREMONIES

were quite impressive. As your reporter reached the scene the procession was entering the cemetery, under the direction of the marshal, Mr Aiken, a son of Hon Warren Aiken, of Cartersville.

The service was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Haygood, the president of Emory college.

A choir present sang a beautiful and appropriate hymn.

Dr. Haygood introduced to the audience as the orator of the day

MR. LUNDY HARRIS,

of Atlanta, a graduate of Emory in 1876, and at present secretary to Dr. Haygood.

Mr. Harris delivered a beautiful and eloquent oration over the remains of the gallant dead. His treatment of the theme was bold and elevating, and his remarks were pointed with passages of beauty and flights of rich oratory. For one so young the effort will rank well among the spoken tributes of the day throughout the southern country.

An original poem, dedicated to the occasion, was then recited by its author,

MR. W. T. DUMAS,

of Barnesville, Ga., and now a student of the college in the sophomore class. The verses gave evidence of true poetic genius and were admired by all who heard them. Some of the passages were of merit beyond question. He told of the coming of the war,

"And how red Mars to conflict wheeled his car,
And incensed squadrons ireful rushed to arms;
How, still increasing, they pour'd on to war,
And hills and valleys sent forth loud alarms,
Like to the winds which rush from hollow caves
To swell the surge and urge the boist'rous waves."

Then of the conflict and the defeat, and the pictured fall from his flight of the typical eagle, ending with the lines:

"Aerial monarch, how could'st thou aught than die
When Freedom's shrieks re-echoed through the sky?"

Again, the poet spoke of each sleeping hero as one—

"Who thunder'd 'mid the iron hail of war,
Who dared oppression's engines, belching flame,
Who felt the influence of the battle star,
And cut his way with flashing sword to fame;
Who wept, as from the field he turn'd away,
But blam'd not Valor that he lost the day!"

He spoke of their entombment in the bosom of Mother Earth, and said:

"She should repay the humbl'st warrior's toil
Who strove to keep her fairest fields from spoil."

The close was a suggestion of the song of the rhapsodist of the future, telling of this land—

"Where cheeks of flame, and eyes of fire,
Show souls not lighted to expire,"

and in whose historic heavens shine constellations of hero-spirits, where Lee and Jackson are immortalized by fame, and

"Stuart, fierce planet, roving high,
Spreads his red ensign thro' the sky—
In splendor rivals glittering Mars—
And charges 'mid attendant stars!"

This poem was warmly applauded and the youthful author made the recipient of many congratulations.

Other songs were sung, and wreaths and flowers were placed upon the tombs. The scene and services were impressive and appropriate The audience was then dismissed by Dr. Haygood, with a benediction.

AT COVINGTON

your reporter was entertained at the beautiful home of Colonel J. M. Pace. Joined to his considerate attentions were the kindnesses of his estimable lady and interesting children, and in their company we felt wholly at home, and the exceptional contentment abroad was all the more enjoyable from the rarity of its occurrence.

Mrs. R. W. Bagby and Mrs. McCormick Neal has our special remembrance for the rare and exquisite flowers sent in such kind and complimentary recognition.

We met many of the staunch men whose labors and hospitality give to this thrifty city of Covington its well deserved fame. They are men of whom any community might be proud.

Si Hawkins, of the Enterprise, was flourishing in his usual happy style, and can trust us not to blab his coquettish pranks to the public.

Col. J. W. Anderson was absent, attending the masonic chapter at Macon, and we had not the pleasure of grasping his hand and enjoying his always acceptable company. S.

A YARN FOR MARINES.

Feting the Sailors of the Plymouth at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 27.—The annual parade of the fire department occurred yesterday. The officers, sailors and marines of the steamer Plymouth were invited and participated in the procession, each sailor and marine carrying a musket decorated with flowers. Among those present were Governor Stone, of Mississippi, and Congressman Hooker. After the parade all joined in a banquet given by the fire department. Colonel Hooker, in a speech, welcomed the naval visitors. It was responded to by Lieutenant Cochrane. Captain Barrett received Governor Stone on board the Plymoth. A salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of his visit. The Plymouth is to leave at 5 a. m. to-morrow, but Governor Stone, Colonel Hooker, Judge Young, of the circuit court, and others joined in a telegram to the secretary of the navy, asking that the Plymouth be allowed to remain till Monday.

THE HONEST DETECTIVE.

Witnesses Made to Order to Suit any Case.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., April 27.—Wm. A. Arling, on whose testimony Jesse H. Lewis was recently convicted of the murder of Albert W. Deming, has made a full confession. His story was a pure fabrication, devised by detectives, who frightened him into testifying against Lewis by saying that if he did not, Lewis would turn state's evidence against him.

IN THE STYLE.

Ann Eliza was Just Such a Wife as Hayes is a President.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 27.—The final adjudication between Ann Eliza and Brigham Young is that Ann Eliza was wife *defacto*, not *dejure*, and that she should go hence without further compensation.

THE RUSHIN' MARCH.

BEARING DOWN UPON GALATZ AND THUNDERING AT THE UPPER GATES.

England and Austria Rubbing Their Drowsy Eyes, and Even Italy Feels Uneasy.

The Sultan Threatens to Unfurl the the Black Flag and Fight for God and the Prophet.

Military Movements Somewhat Retarded by Rain and Mud.

ENGLAND TO INTERVENE.

Russia to be Called Upon to State the Objects of her Warfare—Austria Calls for the Enforcement of the Tripartite Treaty.

LONDON, April 27.—The battle at Batoum, in which the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 800, was resumed to day.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The Courier's London correspondent says: The British government has resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. Austria has called upon England to fulfill her engagements under the Tripartite treaty. The first step to be demanded from Russia is to the objects of the military operations now being undertaken.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

Position of the Russian Army, and how it Proposes to Operate—The Left Wing Resting on Galatz, Where the Turkish Flotilla is Penned in, and the Right Wing Advancing by Way of Bucharest—Plans Developing for a Little Active Work.

LONDON, April 27.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times sends the following on the movements of the Russian army:

The Russian frontier, as fixed by the treaty of Paris, extends from Urgheni and Jassy southward to Bolgrad, and then making a sharp turn continues eastward to the Black Sea, the whole distance being about 240 miles. Of this long line, the last portion, from Balgrad eastward, is the most important in an advance, as it is 20 to 30 miles from the Danube, so that on the tolerably good roads which remain from the time when the country belonged to the Russians, a considerable force can be thrown in a day or two into Galatz, Reni, Ismael and Kilia, covering the passage of the Danube from Galatz downward. This seems to have been the primary object aimed at by the Russian commander, and to a certain extent has been already attained.

Reports speak of six divisions, or three army army corps, which were to have passed on this southern line, this route having always formed the main Russia line when operating against the lower Danube. It is probable a third of the infantry and a large portion of the cavalry have already passed or will pass there.

The other great point of passage is Urgheni, where the Russian and Roumanian railways join between Urgheni and Bolgrad. There are only two points on the Pruth, namely, opposite the Moldavian towns Husch and Faltzi, which can be crossed by infantry and cavalry, and both these seem to have been taken advantage of.

From this line of advance, it may be seen that the left wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Bolgrad in the south, and is taking up a position from Galatz downward, will form the pivot on which the rest of the army from the north will wheel along the Moldavian frontier to the Danube, that is southward. Two roads through Moldavian are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Husch and Faltzi will doubtless use the roads, which is partially converted into a highway, running from Jassy via Vaslui to Berlat, where it branches off on one side to Galatz and on the other to Fotzchani, Zimnik, Busco and Bucharest.

The right wing, and no doubt almost all the lighter war material, will go from Jassy westward to the valley of the Sereth, along which a railway and a good high road runs down to Fotzchani, although, owing to the railway and these two high roads through Moldavia, the march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in line with the left wing, and especially before all the material can be brought up, as it must be before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube.

This would not of course prevent an operation on the part of the Russians to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube. The most likely point for such a preliminary step would seem to be the best of the Danube round Dabrundscher. This part of the Danube has not been included by the Turks in their line of defense, as lying too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed in strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Isaktsche and Tulcha. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent, and new entrenchments are erected, but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defense, unless, indeed, the Turks had found a man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river. Russian engineers have arrived in the turn of the river. The supposition is they intend bringing over to Timok the remaining portion of the Russian volunteers, and use them in the first instance against the Turks should they cross.

THE BLACK FLAG OF THE CALIPH

Turkey Accepts the Gage of Battle and Threatens to Raise on High the Sacred Standard of the Osmanli—The Sultan as a Bold Soldier Boy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The following is the sultan's proclamation to the army:

"Russia has declared war. We are forced to take up arms. We have always wished for peace, listening to the advice of the powers in this respect, but Russia wants to destroy our independence, and so, if Russia attacks us, God, who protects right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood their country gained by their ancestors, and with the help of God, will maintain the independence of the Osmanli. The nation will protect the wives and children of the soldiers. Should it be necessary the sultan will go to the army and raise the standard of the caliphate and the sultanate. The sultan is ready to sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of the country."

THE RUSSIANS OCCUPY IBRAILA.

Italy to Occupy Albania and Austria to Occupy Bosnia—Bombardment of Crimean Ports.

LONDON, April 27.—The Turkish fleet sailed Tuesday to take position before Odesa.

The Cossacks have cut the telegraph wires at Ibraila.

Hobart Pasha is at Ruschuck on an iron clad, and must force his way past Ibraila and Galatz in order to return to the Black Sea.

The foreign officers at Belgrade have received intimation not to leave Servia. Turkey insists that Servia is an integral part of the empire and bound to support the interests of the porte.

Italy intends to occupy Albania as soon as Austria occupies Bosnia.

Russia threatens the khedive with the blockade of the Alexandria.

Turkey expects war with Persia.

There was a tremendous wind and rain at Galatz last night.

It is stated that the government is engaging transports to take an unusual quantity of supplies to Levant.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It has been decided that the United States, treating each alike, may furnish munitions of war to either.

Victoria will issue a proclamation of neutrality forbidding the British subjects to aid either.

The Turkish fleet is bombarding Chefkeld.

The leading opposition members of the British parliament will decline the request of several radicals to give their votes for want of confidence.

ENTERING THE COMBAT.

Growing Belief that England and Austria will be Drawn into it—England Advised by the Thunderer to Keep Calm but to be Prepared.

LONDON, April 27.—England and Austria have not requested France to join in the question regarding Russia's objects, in consideration of the strained relations between France and Germany many. The treaty enables any one of three powers to act separately in the fulfillment of its terms. The question of British active intervention may take practical shape before the end of next week. It is not expected in high quarters in London that a decision will be pressed so soon, though it is anticipated that momentous alternative of declaring war against Russia will arise very shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more urgent than the British statesmen seem to admit, and it should be remembered that the initiative of military action lies with Austria.

The Times in a leading article deprecates the needless panic concerning the war, and says:

"England may have to strengthen her fleet in the Mediterranean and send it nearer the scene of action. During the Franco German war England had deep and real interests to guard, but the nation displayed no weak or noisy alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests if they were attacked, and meanwhile we maintained the strictest neutrality. We cannot do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves. Our interests in Turkey are manifold and great, but it would be easy to exaggerate them so long as the war keeps within certain limits, and at present they cannot be compared in importance to those of Austria. No doubt the war might both in Europe and Asia roll to points of greater importance to us than to any other state just as the war in 1870 might have rolled to Antwerp; but we have precisely the same security now as we had then in self-interest of the principal combatants. Russia, whatever be her faults, has at least a peculiarly keen sense of her own interests. To presume she would absolutely court a collision with the greatest naval power in the world, is to presume she would suddenly become as infatuated as Turkey.

It is sometimes assumed that Constantinople might be taken by a dashing attack, but in reality is one of the strongest places in the world. The Turks might, so long as they command the sea, hold it single-handed, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact adds emphasis to Russia's declaration that she will not siege Constantinople. At all events, if sufficiently rebuked, cries of undignified alarm and undisguised appeals to ignorant passions, this country can afford to regard the present contest calmly, for the simple reason that it will be perfectly well able to defend its interests when they are attacked.

ALONG THE FRONT.

Unfavorable Result for the Russians at Batoum—Occupation of Sairgevo, on the Danube, by the Russians—Threatened Blockade of Egypt—The Turks Bombarding Poto.

LONDON, April 27.—The Russians have occupied Siargevo on the Danube.

The renewed fighting at Batoum resulted unfavorably to the Russians.

The Turkish fleet is bombarding the fortified harbor of Poto 40 miles north of Batoum.

The porte issued another manifesto attributing insurrection in Bosnia, Bulgaria and Herzegovina and declarations of war by Servia and Montenegro to Russian instigation. The manifesto concludes that Turkey is ready to fight to death for independence.

Two Turkish monitors, five guns each, are taking soundings at the mouth of Sereth river.

The Russians continue to concentrate at Barboschi.

The floods interrupt the railways from Jassy to Firguli and Dohiska to Pascans.

The Russians have invaded Turkey between Batoum and Bayagid. Turks are advancing toward Alexanedriople in three columns. A battle is expected.

The Grand Duke Nicholas at Kischeneff issues the following address to troops:

"The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish yoke, have arose against their oppressors, and their blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the powers to ameliorate their condition having been fruitless, the last word of the czar has been spoken and war has been declared. The czar entrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake."

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a leading editorial showing Russia's right to blockade Egypt. Russia would be acting entirely within her belligerent rights in cutting off Egyptian troops or material of war in the Mediterranean if she can do so, or even blockading and bombarding Alexandria if she should see fit. Such action might inflict incalculable injury upon ourselves and upon all other neutrals, but neither we nor they so long as we remain neutrals have a right to resist.

April Weather Fancies.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—The canals will open May 8th.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Three and three quarter inches of rain fell the past 24 hours, and 17 inches have fallen during the month, which is unprecedented. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is interrupted by a wash out.

OMAHA, April 27.—There has been snow in the west with low temperature. It is hoped the severe weather will entirely destroy the grasshoppers.

Louisville's Derby Day.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 27.—The city council of Louisville decided last night by acclamation to recognize Derby Day of the Louisville jockey club as a legal holiday, and accepted an invitation to attend in body the racing events to take place on that day, 22d of May. Arrangements are making for a two and a quarter mile run between ten brock and aristides.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER OHIOAN SHOVED INTO OFFICE AGAINST HIS WILL.

The Workingmen and Their Interview With the President.

And a Commission Deemed Necessary to Divine What His Excellency Really Meant.

KEROSENE KELLOGG.

He Will Draw Up His Form in Opposition to Senator Spofford.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

The World's Washington special says: "Governor Kellogg still remains here, and will contest the election of Spofford as senator from Louisiana. The report of the committee on elections as agreed on at the last session, was in his favor, and he seems to think he can pass it through the senate."

Of Interest to the Patriots.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

The president will hereafter listen to no vocal application for office. They must be made in writing.

COL. SPOTTED TAIL.

A Regiment of Indians to be Organized—Gen. Anderson in the Halls of His Fathers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No official notice will be taken of the war between Russia and Turkey unless some question of complaint arises.

Gen Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, is here.

John Jay is chairman of the commission to investigate the New York custom house.

It is proposed to organize a regiment of Indians with Spotted Tail as colonel, to be paid and uniformed like regular soldiers.

BEFUDDLING THE PUDDLERS.

How the Great Unelected Places the Bait to the Laborer's Lips, and then Deftly Pulls it Away.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A white and black delegation of the labor league of the United States called upon the president yesterday and read an address requesting him to embody in his message to congress, a recommendation for an appropriation for internal improvements, to give employment to idle labor; also to recommend the restoration of suffrage in the district of Columbia and the payment of ten thousand working men defrauded by contractors under the board of public works. The president in reply said:

"This speech is so voluminous and the topics so numerous that I would not undertake in an unconsidered, off-hand sentence to express opinions in regard to it. Some of the statements of facts perhaps deserve a good deal of consideration. Certainly if there are 20,000 men in this district out of employment, or a number of men to whom the government owes money, it ought to be paid, and congress would be very derelict in its duty if it is not done. As for the general expression of the good will you express, I appreciate it and return my thanks very fully. Perhaps this is all I desire to say on the subject without further consideration. The rights of all citizens are precisely equal before the law, and our courts, and the executive departments must see that these equal rights are maintained, with such assistance as congress, and above all the people, can give them. The right of suffrage in this district is not a question to which I have given my consideration. The fact is that during the administration of Washington and of Jefferson, Madison and the earlier presidents, suffrage was vested in the people of this district with regard to local affairs but none as to the general officers. There have been various changes from that time to the present."

Here Chairman Hadnett of the delegation interposed the query as to what the president thought of that order of things as an American principle. The president replied:

"We'll not discuss it. It is enough to say that whatever you desire upon that subject, it is within the power of congress to grant. It is not within the power of the executive, whether it is a voice in the election of a member of congress or president. This, of course, is a very large question and is to be considered in accordance with the wishes of the people. I do not know what the feelings of the people are upon this question. It is not for the president to lay down rules for the decision of questions of this sort to the people. It is safe to leave them to the great body of the people. If the people of the United States wish to have suffrage in this district, I shall not interfere with them and should not veto, but would sign, any bill on that subject. If there is nothing further in regard to this, I again return my appreciation of your kindness.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The Extra Session—Disbursements in Silver—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The cabinet is engaged in considering appointments. Nothing has transpired.

There is nothing to change the opinion that an extra session will be called June 4.

The government up to date has disbursed over thirty-four millions silver. There remains on hand three and a half millions.

The matter of arrest of revenue officers in South Carolina for the violation of state laws has been referred to the attorney general.

A. E. Stein has been appointed assistant treasurer at Cincinnati vice Davis, deceased.

Henry H. Bate has been appointed examiner in chief in the patent office.

The commissioner of internal revenue has addressed a letter to district attorneys urging prompt action in all whisky cases.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was appointed minister to France. He will not sail until confirmed by the senate in the approaching extra session. Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, will probably go Austria.

THE ADDLE-BRAINED CANUCK.

A Creature who Would be Proud to Kiss the Foot That Kicks Him.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 27.—Letters have been addressed to Sir John A. MacDonald, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and the press, calling attention to the fact that on June 25, Queen Victoria will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and proposing that the Canadians should manifest their national attachment by requesting her majesty to take the title of "Empress of Canada."

The Icy North.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two propellers from the lower lakes arrived safely yesterday. They report heavy ice in straits. Sail vessels are having a hard time.

HOW BRAINS PAY.

The Men in Commerce, Finance and Insurance Who Receive Princely Salaries.

New York correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is no city in the world, it is safe to say, where business talent commands higher remuneration than right here in the metropolis of the western hemisphere. Take a walk with me any day in the centers of the financial, insurance, commercial and manufacturing interests, and I could point out a score or two of men whose salaries are over $50,000, many more who receive over $25,000 per year, and hundreds whose income from salary alone runs from $5,000 to $20,000

Not by any means does the remuneration depend upon educational advantages On the contrary, some of the highest priced officials are self-made men with good common "cart horse sense." Away up town is the superintendent of a large sugar-refinery whose salary is $50,000 per year. Many years ago he came here a poor German sugar-refiner, and worked for day's wages. He was fertile in genius, experimented a great deal, and valuable discoveries in the refinery process. He was rapidly promoted in salary and position, and when he received and was about to accept a salary of $25,000 from a rival refinery he was offered $50,000 to remain. The offer was so tempting he could not resist it, and there he has been for years reaping the reward of his genius and luck.

In the brewery interests I recall persons whose salaries run away up into the thousands. Two managers of large breweries in this city and neighborhood are paid $25,000 each, five are paid $15,000 each and seven receive $10,000 per year.

Many of our railroad officials receive princely saleries. Jewett, receiver of the Erie gets $50,000; Toucey, superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, it is said, receives $20,000; the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad is credited with receiving $75,000; the "head man" of the New York and Boston is paid $35,000, while few general managers of leading eastern roads receive less than $20,000.

The bank presidents receive enormous sums. At least six receive $50,000 per year each; nine range from $25,000 to $30,000, and a number get from $10,000 to $5,000. The same is true of the steamship interests—a large number of the higher officials pocketing all the way from $10,000 to $30,000 per year for their services to the corporations they represent.

Life and fire insurance furnishes a field for great expectations on the part of these who aspire to become presidents and secretaries of companies. At the present time, when so much "wrecking" of bad companies is being done, it will be interesting to give some figures showing the salaries paid. The companies have always been shy of exposing the sums paid their chief officials Fortunately our state legislature took the matter into consideration and forced the leading companies to give the information desired. Three presidents received $30,000 or over per year, three $15,000 or over, three $12,000 and the balance run from $3,000 to $11,867. Mr. Hyde of the Equitable life, has had a "rich penneer" since 1859, when he began at $1,000. In the past eighteen years he has received $485,904.

A Terrible Calamity—Sixteen Children Burned to Death.

The Norwegian papers of a late date bring us the details of a terrible calamity which occurred not long since in the Norwegian village of Ellingso, near the town of Aasland. It appears that a schoolmaster had called the children of the village together with the object of examining them, using for this purpose the second floor of a large unfinished log house, to which access was gained through a window by means of a ladder, the staircase, not being finished. Twenty children had assembled, and the examination was nearly concluded, when suddenly the schoolmaster observed heavy volumes of smoke penetrating into the room, directly followed by flames, enveloping the room in a moment in fire. Rushing to the window, the master observed to his terror that the ladder had disappeared, thus cutting off the only means of escape. Seizing a couple of the children, he threw them out of the window; but, blinded, suffocating, and scorched, he was unable to get hold of any more, and jumped himself through the window, breaking one leg in the fall. All the men in the village were out fishing, and the women away, thus no assistance was possible, and the poor children were left to their terrible fate. Only four of the whole number escaped—all more or less burned or bruised —while sixteen perished, the floor giving suddenly away. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The horror, dismay and misery of the parents when, on their return, they found the charred remains of their children, may be more easily understood than described.

New York Notes.

The commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury, to investigate the affairs of the custom house, have decided to hold the investigation with closed doors, and at the conclusion to give a synopsis of the testimony to the press.

Caleb Cushing, ex-minister to Spain, arrived here to-day.

The annual convention of the national board of fire Underwriters adjourned sine die. The board declined to publish any matter discused to-day, as they were of a private nature. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Alfred G. Baton, Philadelphia; vice president, B. Lockwood, New York; secretary, E. Allinger, New York; treasurer, J. S. Parish, Providence; executive committee, Charles Platt, Philadelphia, Dwight R. Smith, Springfield; S. A. Heald, New York; M. Bennett, jr., Hartford; John W. Murray, J. B. Hall, Columbus, O; C T Crain; St. Louis; L. I. Handee, Hartford. George T. Hope, New York; W. G. Crowell, Philadelphia; R. J. Smith, Chicago.

A Heavy Business Day.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Business yesterday on the produce exchange is stated to have been such larger than on any day for several years. Of grain, 250,000 bushels were sold. In provisions, 1,700 barrels of pork were sold at an advance of 50 cents per barrel, and 10,000 cases of lard at an advance of 37½ to 40 cents a case. The Cathina, which sailed yesterday, took 40,000 bushels of wheat, and a large consignment of cotton and leather.

The Texas Pacific Bill.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A special to the Evening Dispatch from Jefferson City, says that a joint resolution recommending the passage of the Texas Pacific railroad bill pending in congress, and instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of this state to vote for it, almost unanimously passed both houses of the legislature yesterday.

Woodcock's Hurdle.

LONDON, April 27.—The Sundown hurdle race was won by Woodcock.

IN HAMPTON'S HANDLING.

THE FIRST MESSAGE OF CAROLINA'S FIRST GOVERNOR SINCE THE WAR.

The Material Welfare of the People Discussed at Length.

And a Strict Scrutiny of All Indebtedness Strongly Urged.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—Gov. Hampton, in his message to the legislature, conveyed yesterday, says:

I cherish the hope that you will forget the animosity engendered by political strife, and rise superior to petty considerations of partisanship, and, devoting yourselves with patriotic zeal to the service of your state, you will strive earnestly to restore its lost prosperity, revive its wasted industries, reform all abuses in its government, and promote peace, harmony, good will and justice among all classes and all parties. All efforts to bring about a better state of affairs will prove unavailing until the finances of the state are put in a healthy condition, and the credit of the state established on the sound and honorable footing it once occupied. It is due alike to the credit as well as to the future prosperity of the state, that there should be no question nor doubt as to our determination to meet every honest obligation fairly and faithfully; but it is equally our duty to ascertain what are its honest liabilities. The state's obligations, whether funded or not, should be strictly scrutinized with a view of ascertaining which are valid and which are not. This should be a condition precedent to the payments of the interest on any outstanding obligation, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of any state indebtedness into the consolidated bonds authorized to be issued under the act of 1873, to reduce the volume of the public debt. In order to effect this object in a mode satisfactory and equitably alike to the state and to the public creditor, I respectfully suggest the appointment of a commission of one member from each house, the comptroller general and treasurer of the state, and three citizens, under whose directions a complete investigation of the funds and floating indebtedness of the state shall be made. The obligations, the validity of which shall be ascertained, shall be certified in such form as the commission or legislature may prescribe, and the coupons on such bonds alone shall be receivable for taxes. The commission should also be charged with the duty of reporting to the general assembly, at the next regular session, the precise character of all obligations of doubtful validity or clearly fraudulent, with the special facts or testimony upon which their conclusions are based. The records and books of the consolidated bonds outstanding, with the nature of securities, being withheld by the late officials, I am unable to state with accuracy what position of the public debt had been converted into consolidated bonds and what portion remains to be funded; but from the best sources of information before me, I estimate the amount yet to be funded at about three millions, which, at the rate established for funding, will require the issue of one million five hundred thousand dollars of consolidated bonds. Under the act of 1873, these bonds bear the date of January 1, 1874, and the actual tax provided by the act for the payment of interest on the entire consolidated debt has been regularly levied every year, and the amount unexpended for interest should be in the treasury to meet the past due coupons of these bonds as soon as issued.

I have no reason to believe there is any such unexpended balance, available for this purpose, and if the conversion of the debt into consolidated bonds continues as provided, it will be necessary to provide for these arrears of interest. The funding of these arrears, as recommended, and the reduction of the expenses of the state, are earnestly argued; also, the establishment of such a system of free schools as will place the means of education within the reach of all, the present system as administered being characterized as a mere mockery, under which children have been imperfectly taught, teachers swindled out of their pay and the money of the people squandered. I have now before me a teachers' pay certificate, which a board of school trustees, consisting of three members, have each affixed his cross mark as his signature. We are bound alike by every consideration of true statesmanship and of good faith to keep up in the state such a system of free schools as will place within the reach of every child, the poorest as well as the richest, black as well as white, the means of acquiring an honest and honorable education. I shall look with confident hope to your aid in carrying out and fulfilling pledges to which we are solemnly committed.

In the senate to-day, D. W. Walker, republican senator from Chester, under indictment for larceny and breath of trust, sent in his resignation. This leaves the senate 16 democrats, 16 republicans and one independent. In the house 21 contumacious members, who refused to recognize the constitutional house, were admitted to seats and sworn in, first being brought to the bar and made to apologize for contempt. There are still about 30 republicans in contempt.

Killed by the Indians.

OMAHA, April 27.—Telegrams just received from Camp Brown, Wy., dated yesterday, say Barney Hall, prospector, has just gotten in at that post, badly wounded. He and two others were attacked near the heard of Bad Water, on the 16th. After a sharp fight, the Indians killed his partners, and he escaped. There are three others of the same party not heard from.

Emma's Breach of Promise.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The suit of the London owners of the Emma mine against Park Baxter and others for $9,000,000 was given to the jury, who are locked up.

Scotching Malaria.

It is a factly widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and billous remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important trut and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physicial constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.

apr20—d&w1w,1st

Another lot of those French Woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. Also, a full line of latest styles of Neckwear at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

151 apr22..dtf

The latest sensation—Kendrick & Co.'s $9 00 Lounges, assorted patterns.

456 apr26 d3t

To the Public.

Send all of your Binding to THE CONSTITUTION if you want it done well.

mar30..dtf

Bill heads and visiting cards a specialty at THE CONSTITUTION Job office.

mar31..dtf

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion. payable in advance No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a lady of experience as housekeeper in a private family or in a hotel. Address S. W., Atlanta Postoffice. 466 apr26 d3t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For a comfortable 3 or 4 room house and ground, two first-class Mules and Drays and one first-class Piano (almost new). Address G., P. O. Box 639, Atlanta, Georgia. 248 apr17..dtf

WANTED—A good cook and washer, either white or black. Good references required. Apply at No 185 Peachtree street. 495 apr28 d1t

WANTED—Everybody to know that we are again offering a complete stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, at extremely low prices. A. M. Lewin & Co, 49 Peachtree corner Wheat street. 489 apr28 d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One seven room Dwelling, No 33 Luckie street, close to the business part of the city. Apply to Rice & Mitchell at their lumber yard, Luckie street. 478 apr27 d4t

TO RENT—THE PONCE DeLEON HOTEL Turner Goldsmith. 472 apr25...d5t

FOR RENT—A dwelling house, No. 128 South Pryor street Apply to D. F. & W. R. Hammond, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—A large store, 23 by 100 feet, with basement same size, on corner Broad and Alabama streets, opposite the Constitution office. This is well suited for offices or any kind of business. Rent low. A. Murphy 417 apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21..dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100,000 Brick, cheap. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 464 apr26 d4t

ONE DOW'S Soda Apparatus, Generator and two Copper Fountains for sale cheap. Daniel & Marsh. 000 apr22...dtf

FOR SALE—The Machinery and Fixtures formerly run by Middleton & Bro This entire outfit for a first-class Machine Shop can be bought at a bargain. For particulars enquire at Water Works office, No. 28 Kimball House. 282 apr19..dt1stmay

FOR SALE—5,000 pounds of Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Moyime, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson and Japan Teas, direct importation, and no finer Teas anywhere, at low prices, at A. M Lewin & Co.'s, 49 Peachtree cor. Wheat street. 489 apr28 d3t

FOR SALE—Real fine Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, green and freshly parched on our premises. 489 apr28 d3t

FOR SALE—10,000 pounds Cut Loaf, Pounded, Granulated, Standard A, Extra C, and Brown Sugars, at low prices, at A. M Lewin & Co.'s, 49 Peachtree corner Wheat street. 489 apr28 d1t

FOR SALE—Choice Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, Flour, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Syrups, Vinegars, Oat Meal, Crushed Wheat, Chocolates, and anything you want—the very best at the very lowest prices. The proof of the pudding is in eating So come and try us. A. M Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree corner Wheat street. 489 apr28 d3t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—I take this method of informing those interested, that I am in no way connected in business with W. R. Muse J. H. Davis. 486 apr28 d3t

AUCTION SALES.

BY KROUSE & SHACKLEFORD, 32 Peachtree street, to-day 10 o'clock, 2 new Buggies, 1 2-horse dray, lot of Groceries, Black and Green Tea, Candles, Fish, Bedsteads, Chairs, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Garden Tools, 10 dozen Champagne and Claret Wines, to close consignmen. Also, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Notions etc. 492 apr28 d1t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Whitehall or Broad streets, coral rose, lower part of ear-ring. Finder will please leave at this office. 476 apr27..d1t

LOST MONEY—All who do not send their Job Printing and Book Binding to The Constitution may lose money. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Printing and Binding. apr15 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK—Money made easy, etc.—Shuttles & Sons, wholesale Jewelry and Novelties. Terms and particulars sent free, 8 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 474 apr28 d1t

PICNICS! PICNICS!! We have now under construction, which will be completed by the 1st of May, a good platform, 35x60 feet, at Vining's station. For information address McAfee & Powell. apr22 SuTuFr&Sa 378

JOHN PEEL—Has just received a fine lot of fresh Clams. All who wish to have a fine bowl of Clam Soup call and see John Peel, No. 10 Broad street to-day at 10 o'clock. apr24 dtf

MINERAL WATER by the case and on draught, direct from Saratoga Springs, at Daniel & Marsh's. 000 apr22..dtf

BEST NEW LEATHER TOP BUGGY in the city, at $30 less than cost. Ordered sold at once. Also, half bushel very fine Chufas, at J. H. Ketner's, at Kennesaw Mills depot. 497 apr28 d2t.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1877

TO THE "FRIENDS" OF A CONVENTION.

The Gainesville Eagle, whose editor is in favor of a convention, will shortly be accused of performing the exceedingly uncomfortable feat of straddling the fence. In the course of an editorial in the last number of the Eagle, Col. Styles says:

It may be possible to work a change in public sentiment and harmonize the discordant elements before the election takes place in June, but those who are now managing the campaign will have to be choked off, and men of better judgment and better principles substituted, or the thousands spent in passing the bill will haunt its friends like spectres of dead issues, and the hobby horses they are now striding with bombastic bulldozing will turn to hobgoblins to plague the inventors. 'Remove the capital!' 'Death to the common school system!' 'Wipe out the homestead!' 'Kill off the agricultural bureau!' 'Forever prohibit state aid to works of internal improvement!' 'A senator from each county and increased representation!' 'Imprisonment for debt!' 'Whipping post!' 'Radical changes in the judiciary!' 'A new deal to turn out all the ins and turn in all the outs!' 'Abolition of the attorney general's office,' etc, constitute the dead weight of the movement and will probably find a place on the headboard, under a ten-line pica head line—'Killed by its friends.'

THE Macon Telegraph of yesterday refers to the grand chapter of Masons as follows:

The grand chapter of Masons has concluded its work, and most of the members left for their homes last night. The meeting brought hither gentlemen from every portion of the state. What business they transacted we do not know, as we were not qualified to exercise a reportorial capacity in their honorable body.

If our respected contemporary will turn to the telegraphic columns of THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday, he will find therein a reasonably full and clear account of the proceedings of the grand chapter. It always affords us peculiar pleasure to be of service to our brother journalists

MR. BLAINE's high court of chief justices would not be a Bradley body. It would stand 20 democrats to 17 republicans, with one vacancy from South Carolina, owing to the death of Chief Justice Moses. Republican Nevada and Wisconsin have democratic chief justices, while democratic Delaware and North Carolina have republican chief justices.

THE TROUBLES IN OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

In the last issue of Oglethorpe Echo, printed at Lexington, we find the following editorial paragraph under the heading of "A Vile Falsehood:"

In a couple of the issues of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a short time since, that hitherto reliable journal gave utterance to the vilest slander on the good name of our county ever published—the indiscriminate slaughter of blacks—and then proceeded to read our people a sermon on such conduct. From what source THE CONSTITUTION derived its authority we know not, but why a respectable journal should propagate such malicious falsehoods against its own people is, to us, a matter of great surprise. A newspaper should first be assured of the correctness of such statements before they are given to the public. Our people demand to know of THE CONSTITUTION the author of its statements. Every act of violence committed in Oglethorpe county since the establishment of our paper has been promptly given the public through its columns.

The editor of the Echo (unintentionally, we have no doubt,) does us injustice. We have never slandered "the good name of the county," we have never said that there was an "indiscriminate slaughter of blacks" in that section, nor have we "propagated malicious falsehoods" against the people of Oglethorpe. We simply stated that there were reports in circulation to the effect that various negroes had been illy-treated by unknown parties. The truth is, these reports had been made to the officers of the United States court here, and were in this way brought to our attention. Our reporter, in his article upon the subject, was careful to make no charges, but the lecture which his report suggested to us was addressed particularly to the people of Oglethorpe county, whom we knew would scorn to engage in a crusade against ignorant and defenseless negroes. As strange as it may seem, in the very issue in which the editorial of the Echo appears, charging us with "propagating falsehoods," the grand jury of the county allude to the matter in terms much more severe and unequivocal than those employed by our reporter. They repel the "insinuations contained in certain newspaper articles," but incorporate it in the following paragraph:

We cannot consistently conclude these presentments without expressing our condemnation of certain unlawful acts of violence, recently committed in this county, of which we have received information without sufficient evidence to identify the perpetrators. We deeply deplore such occurrences in our midst, and indignantly repel the insinuation contained in certain newspaper articles of a late date, reflecting on the character of our county as an intelligent and lawabiding people, and we earnestly request every peaceful and order-loving citizen to frown upon such lawlessness by whomsoever committed, and to assist the lawful authorities in bringing the perpetrators to speedy justice; thereby showing to every class of our citizens that every one shall be secure in the exercise and enjoyment of every lawful right, without regard to social position

It will be perceived that the grand jury go far beyond THE CONSTITUTION in their allusions to the troubles in Oglethorpe county. We merely printed certain reports that came to our ears, in order that the people of Oglethorpe might have an opportunity of defending themselves. The members of the grand jury say that "certain unlawful acts of violence" have been committed in that county, of which they have received information without sufficient evidence to identify the perpetrators. This cannot possibly refer to the negro rioters, for they had been identified and sentenced. Plainly, therefore, the quarrel of the Echo is with the grand jury, and not with THE CONSTITUTION; and if the people of the county feel agrieved because we printed mere reports, their indignation at the grand jury, who publish only facts, must know no bounds. But this is not all. In the same issue of the Echo, in which we are coolly charged with "propagating malicious falsehoods," we find the following paragraph:

Anthony Thurster, the negro preacher who was so severely whipped by a party of disguised men near Maxey's, recently, asks that we announce to his white friends that from this time forward he would prove himself a better man—will never again make a political speech, deliver a sermon, or vote a republican ticket; from henceforth he is an unswerving democrat. We are glad that Anthony's eyes are at last opened to a proper course for him to pursue, but sorry that such "stringent measures" had to be adopted ere he would, as it were, "be born again."

We can inform these "disguised men near Maxey's," that the democratic party of Georgia is not now and never has been in such a strait as to need the services of recruits as severely drilled as the poor negro preacher whose manifesto we have printed above.

THE BOGUS BONDS.

We feel impelled to reiterate our advice to county committees throughout the state in regard to the ratification of the bond amendment to the constitution. They should see to it that voters are supplied with tickets and that the tickets are of the right kind. The election on the first of May is a very important one, and the committees should bestir themselves. It is not probable that there will be any opposition to the amendment, but at the same time it is well to be thoroughly fortified against such a contingency.

KNOXVILLE and Augusta are still busily engaged in building a railroad across the Blue Ridge by resolutions. They seem to be fearfully in earnest. Knoxville's business men have resolved to ask the people of Knoxville to guarantee five thousand a mile up to the North Carolina line, provided they can get a guarantee that the southern end of the line will be completed. If Augusta would turn her attention to a completion of the Northeastern road, which is entitled to state aid, the problem would be capable of solution—otherwise not. It is none of our business however.

WHEAT and quinine have reached famine figures. The war in New Grenada prevents the natives from gathering the bark that quinine is made from, and the war in Russia closes the best wheat-growing sections of Europe. Cash wheat is nearly fifty cents higher than it was at the beginning of this month.

PARSON BROWNLOW's son John is one of the recent presidential appointments. He is now a revenue agent, and has charge of the department of Tennessee and Arkansas,

ATLANTA'S POSTAL RANK.

The amount of correspondence originating in a city has always been regarded as an index of the amount of business therein transacted. A comparative statement of the mail matter handled in the different cities of the country therefore acquires a new interest. Such a statement is before us. It purports to be "a detailed statement of mail matter of all classes originating at two hundred and sixty of the largest offices in the United States for a period of four weeks, commencing January 15, 1877." The returns from each postoffice were made by sworn officers of the government, and they were compiled under the direction of the general superintendent of the railway mail service. The figures come to us in the utmost authentic official form; and if they puncture the claims of certain cities, those cities should blame, not their modest neighbors, but the postoffice department.

Let us turn to the figures of the four consecutive weeks in the busy season. The following table gives all the footings for cities in the cotton belt that appear in the table:

	Total.		Daily average.	
	No of pieces	Weight pounds	No. of pieces	Weight pounds
Atlanta	394,841	41,077	14,101	1,467
Augusta	102,624	8,181	3,658	292
Austin	61,610	5,970	2,200	213
Charleston	212,113	14,751	7,575	527
Columbia	56,128	5,974	2,005	213
Columbus	42,654	3,206	1,523	107
Dallas	70,125	4,518	2,504	161
Galveston	222,790	16,671	7,957	595
Houston	108,602	9,262	3,879	331
Jacksonville	69,188	7,737	2,471	276
Knoxville	49,553	4,141	1,770	148
Little Rock	95,701	8,546	3,418	305
Lynchburg	120,878	5,392	4,317	193
Macon	143,273	14,570	5,117	520
Memphis	261,941	19,243	9,355	687
Mobile	139,707	5,262	4,990	188
Montgomery	59,111	4,642	1,211	166
Nashville	258,842	34,354	9,244	1,227
Natchez	11,241	629	401	22
New Orleans	556,58?	39,632	1,988	1,415
Norfolk	150,888	6,731	5,399	240
Petersburg	85,236	2,943	3,044	14
Richmond	323,860	33,282	11,563	1,189
Rome	19,720	940	705	34
San Antonio	65,134	3,786	2,326	135
Savannah	151,202	8,331	5,400	298
Selma	7,690	1,992	275	71
Shreveport	26,139	1,693	934	60
Vicksburg	49,895	2,834	1,782	101
Waco	66,018	3,903	2,358	139
Wilm'ton, N C	76,325	6,000	2,726	214

This table shows that the Atlanta office handles more pounds of "original" mail matter than any other office among the cotton fields. After Atlanta came New Orleans, Nashville and Richmond, in the order given. None of the other cities of the south are within "hailing distance." We do not feel puffed up by the story that the official figures tell; but we do feel that Atlanta's modesty has been a trifle excessive—that she has permitted other towns, on account of the amount of cotton that is shot through them or otherwise, to belittle her importance as a trade center—that in short she has not blown her own horn. The truth has however come out and justice is about to be meeted out.

The same table shows that Atlanta is only outranked in the country by Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington—making Atlanta the sixteenth town of these United States in the average weight of mail matter handled daily.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The grand duke Alexis and Soldene must part, and the snobs of New York will soon look in vain for invitations to breakfast on board the royal flag ship; for the Russian fleet must leave our waters. We are at peace with Turkey, and we can not permit the Russian vessels to remain in our harbors beyond a reasonable time after the declaration of hostilities without violating that doctrine of strict and severe neutrality which the United States urged upon Great Britain at Geneva, and which took the form of the Geneva award.

The rules of neutrality are, that in time of war the belligerents' vessels may harbor in the port of a neutral under stress of weather as long as humanity requires. The neutral can receive the vessel of a belligerent in its ports only upon these conditions: First, Provided that the armament of a ship and its supplies have not been increased in the neutral territory; second, Provided that the ship shall leave as soon as possible, and does not carry in general more than one-half or one-third of a complete cargo of coal, if a steamer; third, That it does not return to the port of the neutral until it has has touched at the port of a belligerent.

Under these general rules and principles the Russian fleet will find it necessary to soon leave the harbors of the United States, provided it retains its armament. Any of the vessels of the fleet, however, can remain as long as they please pending the war, if they land their guns on the pier with the intent to disarm. These rules do not apply to commercial vessels or to a war vessel which has removed its armament.

THE nature of the Cuban war is shown in a bullet-proof passenger car that the Spanish government has just received from a Pennsylvania workshop. The car is thirty-one feet long, eight feet high, and furnished with all the latest improvements in ventilation, etc. The body below the windows is covered with three-eight inch iron and the panels between the windows and the body above them are covered with three-sixteenth inch steel. The windows can be closed with steel slides, and when they are down the entire car is bullet-proof. The interior is richly ornamented, and in appearance inside and out resembles a first-class passenger coach. It weighs about six thousand five hundred pounds.

ANOTHER of Hayes' cabinet ministers has issued an American pronunciamento—an interview—in favor of the formation of a new party. This time it is Judge Key. While the republican organs are howling for a solid north, he urges the south to split itself into two parts. The idiotic bill will not fill. Judge Key has no confidence in Senator Gordon as a new party man, nor much in Senator Lamar. He looks to Senator Garland and Gen. John T. Morgan.

MEMORIAL FLOWERS.

The following beautiful poem, from *The Land We Love*, is from the graceful pen of Mrs. Fannie Downing:

The Lord of Light, who rules the hours,
Has scattered through our sunny land
Mementoes of His love in flowers
With lavish hand.

This month they bloom in beauty rare,
And more than wonted sweets display,
As conscious of the part they bear
The tenth of May;*

On which the south, in plaintive tone
Of pride and sorrow mixed with bliss
Speaks: "As a *Nation* I can own
No day but this?"

I give on it my glorious dead
The tribute they have earned so well,
And with each bud and blossom shed
A mystic spell.

I lay the *Laurel* wreath above
The cedar with its sacred ties,
And place them, with a mother's love,
Where *Jackson* lies.

The *Lily* in its loveliness,
Pure as the stream where it awoke,
And spotless as his bishop's dress,
I give to *Polk*.

To *Albert Sidney Johnson*, *Moss*,
And *Rosemary*, and *Balm*—to these,
Entwined in a simple cross,
I add *Heartsease*.

The *Fleur-de-lis*, in song and lay
The emblem of true knighthood's pride,
I place, commingled with *Jessamine* spray,
By *Ashby's* side.

Fresh *Morning-glory* buds I twine,
With scarlet woodbine beneath,
And mingled with them *Eglantine*,
For *Pelham's* wreath.

The *Honeysuckle's* rosy drift,
Whence fragrance-dripping dews distil,
I offer as the proper gift
For *Ambrose Hill*.

O'er *Pender's* pure and sacred dust
Let *Bleeding Hearts* and *Bays* be swept
He well deserved his country's trust,
So nobly kept.

Let *Ramseur's* native pines drop down
Their leaves and odorous gums, displayed
To form with *Ivy flowers* a crown
Where he lies laid.

While *Orange blossoms* fall like snow
To fill the air with fragrance ripe,
And form for *Margey Gregg*, below,
The truest type.

Where *Doles* and *Barton* rest in death
Strew *Hyacinths* and *Mignonette*,
And scatter with balmy breath
The *Violet*.

The fairest of the radiant dyes
Which paint in living gems her sward,
The land of flowers well supplies,
To honor *Ward*

The grand *Magnolia's* blossoms fall,
Mingling with *Fern* their snowy loads,
And forms a freshly fragrant pall
To cover *Rodes*.

Let *Stars of Bethlehem* gleaming lie,
As pure as *Barksdale's* soul, which soars
While he exclaims: "*I gladly die
In such a Cause*"

Granbury rests in dreamless sleep,
And heaped upon his grave's green sod
I let the *Crimson Cactus* creep
Round *Golden Rod*.

Of *Zollicoffer*, who went first
To pledge my cause at heaven's bar,
The *Amaranth's* buds, to glory burst,
Fit emblems are.

For *Morgan* let the wild wood *Grape*
Afford a dewy diadem,
And with its drooping tendrils drape
The *Buckeye* stem.

Missouri, from the fertile fields
Washed by her giant river's wave,
The gorgeous *Rhododendron* yields
M'Culloch's grave.

Around the stone with *Cleburne's* name
Wreathe *Daisies* and *Golden Bell*,
And *Trumpet-flowers* with hearts of flame,
And *Asphodel*.

For him, who made all hearts his own
The sweetest *Rose* of love shall bloom,
In buds of blushing beauty strewn,
On *Stuart's* tomb.

Each nameless nook and scattered spot
Which hides my children from my view,
I mark with the *Forget me not*,
In heaven's own blue.

Of all the varied vernal race
I give my cherished dead a part,
Except the *Cypress*—that I place
Upon *my* heart.

* The day set apart by North Carolina for decorating her soldier's graves.

FACT AND COMMENT.

IF "telegram" is a pretty word, "cablegram" is a joy forever.

CARL SCHURZ looks up at the White House and says, "There'll be no more lager there."

CINCINNATI is to have a colored baby show, and 80 entries have a ready been made for it.

FANNIE DAVENPORT is to play Juliet to John McCollough's Romeo—a very stalwart pair of lovers.

HALLECK had very crude notions of matrimony. He remained single because he was deaf.

"WOMAN'S WORDS," is the title of a new magazine just published. It is destined to be patronized mostly by unmarried men.

THE saddest moment of a boy's life is when the circus music strikes up and he hasn't any ticket to go in.

THE Granby powder mills, on the Penobscot, Maine, have about completed a contract to sell $250,000 worth of powder to Russia.

ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES and Gen. J. B. Hood of Confederate note, will spend the summer with their families at Madison, Wisconsin.

HAYES will eat his dinner at the plebian hour of noon, and at nine o'clock at night he goes down the back steps and gets a dipper of buttermilk off the hanging shelf.

THE San Francisco Argonaut publishes a directory of California millionaires, giving one hundred and ten names in all Besides these, it adds, we have several widow ladies whose dot touches the million.

THE coming carnival in New York May 15th, will be the first annual display of the carnival association of New York, which was incorporated April 9th. More than half the money required for this metropolitan paraphrase of mardi-gras has already been subscribed.

HEREAFTER the elegant hotel clerk, in assigning rooms above the dining room floor will say to the traveler, "Your room is 969, and here is your rope ladder" Probably the experienced traveler will answer back: "No matter about it; I never travel without one"

PAUL MORPHY is still in a New Orleans insane asylum, a helpless maniac, The attending physicians believe that his disorder was caused by the mental strain of playing long close matches at chess. Over ten years ago he suddenly developed a repugnance to the game, the feeling amounting nearly to a mania, and he rarely afterward played it; but the mental disturbance gradually increased, and several months ago became so bad that restraint was necessary.

NEXT month will begin the season when men get black eyes by running up against a post in the dark. It is also the season when men say to their wife that they got the black eye in the street where, as she goes up and down the next morning, she discovers there are no posts, which fact makes her remember, too, that it was a moonlight night.

HENCEFORTH Louisiana is as reliably democratic as Missouri. Look at Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas. They were all republican ten years ago. Not one of them is now, or ever will be again. The republican party in the south is as dead as Julius Cæsar, and Marc Antony Blaine will pronounce its funeral oration at the extra session.—St. Louis Republican.

—The company that published the catalogues of the centennial exhibition cost $130 000 in the enterprise, and have sued the commissioners for that sum, basing the claim on a violation of contract. The stockholders in the Globe hotel and opera house company lost about a quarter of their investment, and most of the other great hotel ventures near the grounds were equally unfortunate. The restaurants within the grounds, the city theatres and the regularly established hotels came out of the centennial season with enormous profits

CHARLES BERGOT, the aged newspaper carrier of San Francisco, is dead. The Post says of him: "Year in and year out he peddled papers at the ferry landing, and accumulated between $12,000 and $15,000. The old man made but few friendships, but found himself constantly pestered by people who were anxious to give him a home. This so worried him that during Mayor Alvord's term of office he applied for admission to the almshouse, stating that he would pay his board and leave his property to the state."

A Washington dispatch to the New York Sun says: "Admiral Porter's daughter is to be married shortly, and the invitations, or some two hundred of them, reached the postoffice to-day. They only had one stamp on; they needed two. The postmaster held them and sent word to the admiral to ask whether he would have them returned for the extra stamp The answer came back very prompt, 'Let them pay at the other end,' and the invitations have gone out with 'due three' on them"

THE disadvantages of wearing false hair were painfully illustrated at Millersville Pa., the other day. A boat, in which two young ladies and two young men were passengers, capsized suddenly, and one of the ladies sank out of sight. As she re-appeared one of the men grasped her hat, which came off. The lady sank, and on her second appearance fared no better, for this time the frightened youth caught her by the hair, which being false, came off in his hands, and down she went again. At last however, she was caught by her real hair and dragged aboard the boat, after having had what may properly be called a hairbreadth escape.

THE bride was exquisitely arrayed. The trousseau was elegant, costly, and in admirable taste. It consisted of a cream colored silk underskirt, with cream-colored matelassee overskirt and train. A magnificent tulle veil, all embroidered and diamond ornaments, completed the costume, with, of course orange blossoms.—Cincinnati Gazette. Now, Deacon Richard Smith is too good a man not to know that a "trouseau" ought to consist of more than one dress, even if that one dress only consists of an underskirt and a veil. Perhaps the Deacon was too retiring to find out what the waist was made of—or—perhaps the bride didn't have any waist.—Boston Globe.

THE CONVENTION CANVASS.

Is the Homestead too Large?—The Question Argued at Length.

Columbus Times.

Mr. Cox, of LaGrange, made a speech in Hamilton last week in favor of a convention. Of course he spoke against the homestead. His argument upon this question I take to be the most considerable yet made. The principle of the homestead is correct, no doubt. It is wise, just and humane. All this, Mr. Cox admits. For my part I would not argue with the bigot who denied it.

But, says Mr. Cox: "Our homestead is a rich man's and not a poor man's homestead." If this be true, it is a fatal objection. Whatever is for the rich, and against the poor, ought to be abolished from the face of the earth—speedily, utterly. No man, I think, would be readier than I to invoke fire "from that Heaven which hates fraud," for the destruction of anything that favors the rich and oppresses the poor. But let us see what there is in this objection.

The intention of the homestead is the protection and support of the family against the misfortune or imprudence of the husband. It is intended to secure to the family the means of support. Now the average family consists of the husband, wife and four children. The question therefore is, is three thousand dollars worth of real and personal property more than enough to furnish a decent support for such a family? To state the proposition is to answer it.

Let any farmer say if, with the amount now allowed by the homestead he is able, after he has done his very best, to make more than even a scanty support. It is a fact known to many, but not sufficiently well known, that the small farmers of Georgia work harder, and are worse housed, worse clothed, and worse fed than any class in the state except the agricultural laborers. Let some of these lawyers and merchants and capitalists who want a convention to reduce the homestead to fifty acres of land for a man and his wife, and five acres additional for each child—let them go out and work for a living on two hundred acres of land, with two or three head of stock to cultivate it awhile, and they will be ready to proclaim from the housetops until they are hoarse "No Convention!" "No reduction of the homestead!"

But it is said that some people protect too much land under the homestead—in some cases as much as four or five hundred acres. In that case the land must be poor, and consequently more of it is required. Certainly if the officers whose business it is to value the land do their duty—and this they can be compelled to do by the creditors; no man can have set apart more than the value of $2,000. Take some portions of this state, the valley of the Etowah for example; suppose a farmer wants a homestead there—the land is worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre—he would get a homestead of from forty to fifty acres—by no means too large.

Mr. Cox, with reason, praises the system of small farms in France. Well, when our lands become as productive and as valuable as the lands in France our homestead will secure only small farms in Georgia. But, though nothing could possibly be further from the truth, even suppose it was desirable at present to cut up our land into fifty acre farms, would the reduction of the homestead secure the result? Not at all. I will show what would be the result. Jones has two hundred acres of land; he has been unfortunate, got in debt; in plain language, the capitalist and provision merchant have robbed him. Well, the homestead allows him only fifty acres. Mr. Cox's idea is, that he would sell fifty to an emigrant, fifty to a thrifty laborer, and the other 50 to somebody else, and thus we should have four pretty little ideal farms. The reply is, the emigrant is not there, the thrifty laborer is not there; but somebody else is there; and he is no other than the capitalist or provision merchant aforesaid; and he will get the whole hundred and fifty more; and from Brown as much more—and so on till soon or late he will have a plantation of many a thousand acres, and the children of Jones, Smith and Brown will cultivate it for him. Oh, yes! we shall have small farms then with a vengeance. We shall have a miserable, bobtail, parvenu, bastard, landed aristocracy, with hearts in their bellies and brains in their pockets, and the children and grand-children of the honest people of Georgia will be their tenants and slaves.

Mr. Cox says that the homestead was offered to the people by the convention of 1868 "as a bribe to get them to accept the constitution." Yes, and there were several other bribes offred—the abolishment of "imprisonment for debt," the "public school system," the "woman's law," the different "relief laws" (in which the delegates to that convention had no personal or party interest) all these were bribes, but they were bribes of such good gifts that the people accepted them, and have not regretted their acceptance.

A word or two on some other points. Colonel Blandford is fond of hurling his wrath and ridicule against the "bureaux" the agricultural bureau, the geological bureau, and the "bug bureau." He apologises for the governor and his administration, saying that Gov. Smith found the whole machine in operation when he went to Atlanta, the various offices and bureaux; "his hands were tied by the constitution; they found it impossible to retrench and reform." Truly, Colonel Blandford, "the American people (some of them) have short memories." Have you so soon forgotten that these very bureau was created by Gov. Smith's administration—that they are not in the constitution at all?

Colonel Blandford wants 350 members in the lower house. Colonel Ingram wants 150; Mr. Cox thinks 100 enough, and Judge Pou would prefer 44. Well, all of these ideas were before the convention of 1868. They had to compromise on the present number. Does not any sane man see that any other convention would have to do the same thing? Colonel B. wants the judges elected by the people. The governor has only the initiative in their appointments. His nominations have to be passed upon by the senate, and the senators are as truly representatives of the people as the members of the house. Besides, have we ever had a better judiciary? If the present system is unsound it will manifest itself, and then the people will be quick to change it.

A word about the composition of the convention of 1868. It was composed of one hundred and seventy-five members. Of the one hundred and seventy-five only twenty-five were of northern birth. Of these twenty-five thirteen had been citizens of Georgia for more than twenty years. There were only nine carpet-baggers in the convention, and only one of the nine, Bryant, was a man of any influence. On the vote upon the adoption of the constitution four of the fourteen nays were among the most eminent republicans in the body—Akerman, Bigbee, Burnett and Holcombe. Among the yeas was the most eminent democrat in the convention, H. V. M. Miller. But what do the people care about "who made this constitution?" Not a fig.

Certain convention advocates consume large portions of time and space to prove that the people have the right to meet in convention, and say that to oppose the convention shows a distrust of their virtue and intelligence. Certainly they have the right to meet every Saturday evening and make a new constitution if they wish. But then they don't wish. Gentlemen, do you take the people for a parcel of children? or do you believe that all men—present company excepted—are divisible into three classes—big fools, little fools and medium sized fools? W. D. T.

P. S.—If this should meet the eye of any whose "claims" have not been favorably considered by the governor and who wish to have the judges and solicitors elected, thinking that perhaps the people will be more appreciative of the said "claims," they are advised that in all probability they are indulging in quite a delusive hope. Trust to yourself, young man, and not to the government patronage. If your genius obstinately refuses to soar, try the respiration of the muscles. W. D. T.

—One of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

—The demand of the day is for cheap things, but cheap only in price, not in quality. This demand, however exacting, is fully met in the departments of fashion and society by "Andrews' Bazar." To be well informed in these regards is not only pleasing but requisite for a lady. Through no medium can a lady become at once so agreeably, so accurately and so cheaply informed as through the "Bazar." Sample copies sent by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, on receipt of ten cents.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Hayes Reported to be on the Eve of Resignation.

Cincinnati correspondence of the New York Sun.

I heard a strange, not to say incredible story about Gov. Hayes, the acting president, to day. There are some connections of his wife who reside at one of the principal hotels in this city. The female members of the family recently visited Washington, and, since their return, have been addicted to gossiping—letting out, unconsciously, some white house secrets. I am informed that Mr. Hayes confessed in a social chat that since his eyes have been opened about the real status of affairs in Louisiana he has begun to entertain serious doubts whether he is not a usurper, and that he remarked to one of his most intimate advisers, "If I recognize Nicholls as governor of Louisiana, I do not see how I can consistently hold the office of president. It will be hard to make the country believe that I am any more entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana than Packard is to the governorship If Nicholls is the lawful governor, then I have no claim to the electoral vote of that state." The reason Mr. Hayes sent a commission to Louisiana and did not send one to South Carolina is obvious. He wished to shirk the responsibility as to Louisiana. He knew that a congressional committee had looked into the South Carolina muddle, and had concluded that Hampton had received a majority of votes for the governorship, and that Hayes had a majority of electoral votes So the bastard president had nothing to lose by deciding to send a commission to South Carolina. He could turn Chamberlain out with impunity.

And here comes the gossipy part of the story. Mr. Hayes is troubled beyond expression about the Louisiana muddle. He fears Packard and the extreme wing of the republican party. His conscience, too, is troubling him, and he already recognizes that the legal government of Louisiana is democratic, and that Tilden is entitled to the electoral vote of the state. *Hayes actually talks of resigning the presidency.* He has not made any prominent appointments, nor has he pursued a radical course of policy, because he does not feel that he is a legal or a lawful executive. His policy of reconciliation is for policy, and nothing more. If the commission in Louisiana decide that Nicholls is the lawful governor, they may not decide whom the electoral votes of the state belong to, but the whole country will look upon Hayes as a fraudulent president. But should he resign then Wheeler would be president. Should Wheeler decline to serve, the senate would assume the responsibility of electing a president.

I give the above as gossip simply, but there is more truth than poetry in it. Hayes *does not believe he is entitled to the place he now fills*, and he is very much troubled. He would have said something long ago had not Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, Infidel Bob Ingersoll, and a few others furnished him backbone.

It is a Privilege

not as thoroughly appreciated as it ought to be, to be able to masticate food without getting a twinge from an exposed nerve. The tortures of the of the tooth-ache are fiendish. Avoid them by renovating your teeth with the matchless SOZODONT.

apr24—1eod&w1w

Dr. Marvin.

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Bankrupt Notice.

IN the matter of Alfred A. Dyer, Bankrupt, of Yellow River Gwinnett county In Bankruptcy, Northern District of Georgia.

This is to give notice once a week for two weeks, that a general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, will be held at Madison, in said District, on the 3d day of May, 1877, at eleven o'clock a. m., at the office of Albert G. Foster, Register for said District, for the purpose of distribution. By order of said Register This April 16th, 1877. JAS. D. SPENCE, Assignee, &c. 475 apr27..d27&may1

Birmingham, Ala., PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A gentleman, owning in Birmingham, Ala., a large two-story Brick Store now rented at $400 per annum, also an acre lot (with 8-room residence), nicely ornamented, in desirable street, also several unimproved lots, will sell a bargain for cash or exchange for improved property in Atlanta or merchandise. 461 apr26..3t G. W. ADAIR.

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496 apr28 dtf

Fayette County Sheriff Sales.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Ga, on the first Tuesday in June next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The revisionary interest of H. H. Pope, in the east half of lot of land number thirty-three (33) in the lower 7th district of Fayette county, as the property of H. H. Pope Levied on and to be sold subject to the homestead of said H. H. Pope and his family, containing 100 acres, more or less, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fayette Superior Court, in favor of M H, Couch vs. H. H. Pope. H. H. Pope notified of the levy.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land the west half of lot number one hundred and four (104) in the seventh district of Fayette county. Levied on as the property of A. McSmith by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fayette superior court in favor of W, P Cochran vs A. McSmith; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. This, April 27, 1877. J. W. BROWN, Sheriff.

488 apr28 wtds.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Wild Land Sale.

WILL be sold by G. W. Adair, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House in Atlanta, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land belonging to the Marine Bank of Georgia;

Number.	District.	Section.	Acres.	County.
301	13	4	160	Chattooga
89	19	4	160	Dade,
14	26	3	160	Walker,
212	8	4	160	Walker,
5	26	3	160	Wakler,
150	18	4	160	Walker,
50	8	1	160	Union,
166	16	1	160	Union,
145	16	2	160	Union,
57	8	1	160	Union,
260	23	2	160	Bartow,
115	4	3	40	Bartow,
116	4	3	40	Bartow,
40	27	2	160	Fannin,
115	9	2	160	Fannin,
63	8	1	160	Fannin,
44	27	2	160	Fannin,
382	3	1	40	Forsyth,
1058	3	1	40	Forsyth,
1279	14	1	40	Forsyth,
284	6	3	160	Gordon,
85	6	3	160	Gordon,
328	15	1	22	Lumpkin,
323	12	1	40	Lumpkin,
649	12	1	40	Lumpkin,
21	15	1	22½	Lumpkin,
117	10	2	160	Gilmer,
454	3	2	40	Cherokee,
2	4	1	14	Dawson,
7	13	2	160	Pickens.
317	13	4	93	
126	18	4	160	
78	7	3	160	
36	6	4	160	
113	19	4	160	

The grants of the last five lots have been lost or mislaid It is not certain that the counties named are correct in every instance. All the lots lie in what was originally known as "Cherokee," from which section many new counties have been formed since the grants. Quit claim deeds will be executed when the sale is approved by the Judge of the Superior Court of Chatham county—purchasers paying for conveyance $2 50 for each deed. J. G. MILLS, Receiver of the Marine Bank of Georgia. 459 apr26...dlaw4w

NEW FIRM.

COOK & STEWART,

Successors to Cook, Gunby & Co.,

Contractors & Builders,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, and all kinds of House Building Material, furnished, on short notice, and at lowest cash prices Manufacturers of Cook's Three Rail Combined Wood and Iron Fence. G. W. D. COOK, FRED. S. STEWART. apr6...d3m,fri,sun&wed 9p

Byington Hotel,

Opposite Passenger Depot,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

THE Dinner House for Up Passenger Train. Meals 50 cents. Terms easy. HENRY McKINNEY, Proprietor. an12—dtf

FAIRBANKS' Standard Scales,

MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements



SCALES

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London 1851
World's Fair, New York 1853
World's Fair, Paris 1867
World's Fair, Vienna 1873
World's Fair, Santiago, (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia 1876

ALSO

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, TEA AND COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c

AGENTS FOR MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.

FAIRBANKS & CO 311 Broadway, N.Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore-st, Baltimore
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp-st, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 216 Main-st, Buffalo, N.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, N.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul-st, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William-st, London
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk-st, Boston
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Phila'la
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago, Ills.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Louisville, K.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers

350 feb28—d7taw3m&wewy

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. F. Pickert.

I HAVE now on exhibition my Spring selection of imported Bonnets and Hats—fine Flowers a specialty. A large assortment of Rouching, Ties. Latest novelty in Veiling. A full line of Hair Goods and Notions, always on hand, which I offer at very low prices, to suit every one. Call and inspect my stock, and you will be convinced. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
202 apr15 deod2m 45 Whitehall Street.

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William B Arrington, Bankrupt

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of William B Arrington, of Penfield, Greene county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District

JAMES B. PARK, Assignee.
April 12 1877.
441 apr25—d1aw3w

Atlanta Post Office.

BENJ. CONLEY, Post Master. J. S. NALL, Ass't P.M. and M.O. Clk.

ATLANTA, GA, April 1, 1877.

	MAILS ARRIVE			MAILS LEAVE.		
AIR LINE R. R.	10	15	A.M.	4	15	P.M.
A. & W. P. R. R.	3	15	P.M.	12	30	P.M.
W. & A. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	P.M.	5	55	A.M.
GEORGIA R. R.	10	17	P.M.	2	25	P.M.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	A.M.	8	30	A.M.
CENTRAL R. R.	5	[illegible]		8	10	P.M.
	2	16	P.M.	[illegible]	40	P.M.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—We stated yesterday that Colonel Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, had visited Cumberland Island, and then endeavored to say that he had not gone as far as Cucumberland, in Florida; but the Critical Compositor concluded that we were building better than we knew, and so nipped us in the bud.

—Dr. H. F. Andrews, of the Washington Gazette, has made his debut as a reader. He begun at Elberton, and his efforts were greatly applauded.

—A religious revival—one of the most interesting for years—is progressing in LaGrange.

—Colonel J. R. Sneed, well known in connection with Georgia journalism, has established a claim and general business agency in this city. He will devote particular attention to the transaction of business with the various state departments. Colonel Sneed is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the departments, and parties being out of Atlanta can save time, trouble and expense by consulting with him by letter. His card will be found in our advertising columns.

—The Warrenton Clipper says it is whispered that in all probability the Central railroad will go into the hands of a receiver.

—Years and years ago a LaGrange sport named a race horse after a prominent preacher, whereupon a writer in the Reporter remarks: "So the name of the man who had broken up the race course became a famous name on the track."

—An Albany negro, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary recently, fell dead recently while being carried to the stockade.

—The inside of the Oglethorpe Echo was recently knocked into pi. The editor should now knock some pie into his inside.

—A religious revival is in progress in Thomson.

—Americus is still receiving corn from the foreign principalities of the west.

—Talbotton pines for the services of an accomplished violinist.

—The Buena Vista Argus has been suspended for two weeks, but now comes out all right.

—The LaGrange Reporter says: On next Tuesday the people of Georgia are called on to vote on an amendment to the constitution declaring null and void certain bonds issued during the administration of Rufus B. Bullock. Without going into a description of those bonds, which we have neither the time nor space to do, we desire to call the attention of our readers to a few facts concerning them. The issue of bonds was indulged in so recklessly during Bullock's administration, that the next legislature appointed a committee of its own members to investigate the matter, and ascertain if all of them were issued according to law. We cannot recall the names of the committee, except two, Messrs. T. J. Simmons and C. C. Kibbee, of the senate, two of the ablest and clearest headed lawyers in the state. This committee reported that certain bonds were issued in direct violation of the constitution, and that therefore the state was in no way bound to pay them. The last legislature, in accordance with this decision of the committee, passed an amendment to the constitution declaring that those bonds, so specified, are null and void and shall never be paid. The present legislature also passed the same amendment, and in order to become law it must be adopted by a vote of a majority of the people. This is the matter the people are called to vote on next Tuesday. To declare these bonds null and void is not repudiation. The bonds were not legally issued. For example, some of them were not signed by the treasurer. This officer refused to sign them, knowing them to be illegal, and Bullock had his signature lithographed and printed on them. We are opposed to the repudiation of any debt, public or private; but this is not repudiation; it is simply putting it out of the power of any future legislature to pay something which we do not justly owe. It may be asked, what is the necessity for a constitutional amendment. Simply this: We do not know what sort of legislatures we may have in the future, and we do not know what influences may be brought to bear on them. The fraudulent bonds amount to nearly eight million dollars. In the course of time, the holders of those bonds, becoming desperate, would perhaps be willing to spend half that amount in bribing a legislature to vote for their payment, or in having men elected to the legislature who would vote for it. The only safe plan is to adopt the amendment next Tuesday, and to adopt it by a vote so large as to convince the world that while Georgia is good for every dollar she owes, she will not be wheedled or coerced into paying one dollar she does not owe.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvas, the homeliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from cheek and lip and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form, haggard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists,—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine,—Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity,—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanymous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.

apr28 d&w1t.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

121 feb17—deod&w6m

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

deod&wly

PRICES-CURRENT

WHOLESALE.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1877.

Cotton Market.

COTTON quiet at 10¼.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	106	Selling	107
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	100a102	Atlanta City 8s	95a100
Georgia 7s	107a109	Atlanta 10s	11 a113
Georgia 7s gold	107a109	Augusta City 7s	88 92
Georgia 8s	101a115	Georgia R. R.	102a104
Atlanta Water	92a96	A. & W. P. R. R	103a105
Atlanta City 7s	90a95	Savannah City	50a60
STOCKS—			
Georgia Railroad	78a80	A & W P R R	85a90
Central Railroad	38a41		

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS	13@13½
BUTTER—	
Choice	25
Common	10
Country	12½
POULTRY—	
Chickens, Hens	27@30
Geese	40
Ducks	15@
BEESWAX	28@29
NEW FEATHERS	none
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	6½
Peaches, peeled	10@
Apples, peeled	2½

Live Stock Market.

Shotes and light hogs	5@5½
Sheep	5@6
Common Cattle	3½@4
Good Cattle	4@4½
Choice Cattle	4½@5
Extra Cattle	5@5½
North Georgia Cattle	2½@3
Tennessee	4@5
Dressed Hogs	8

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN	73
MEAL	78
GRITS	$5 00
WHEAT—	
Red	$1 90@$2 00
White	$2 10@$2 15
WHEAT BRAN	none
SHIPSTUFFS	$1 10
BARLEY	$1 06
RYE	$1 00
OATS	50@55
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10@$1 15
Tennessee	80@90
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	25
Tierces	32
Hhds	30
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75@$2 00
No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits	$1 00@$1 10
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits	$1 00
COFFEE—	
Rio	20@23
Java	30
SUGAR—	
Standard A	12@12½
White Extra C	11¾@11½
Extra C	11½@11½
Yellow	10½@11½
New Orleans	10½@11½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$11 00@$11 50
Extra Family	$11 00@$11 00
Family	$10 00@$10 50
Extra	$9 50@$10 00
Superfine	$9 25@$9 50
TENNESSEE SMOKED MEATS—	
Clear sides	10@10½
Shoulders	7@7½
Hams	12½@13
BACON.	
Clear sides	10@10½
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	7½@8
BULK MEATS.	
Clear sides	9½@9¾
Clear rib sides	9½@9½
Long clear sides	none
Shoulders	7
HAMS.	
Sugar-cured	12½@13
Country	11½@12
Bulk	
LARD.	
Tierces, Leaf	11½@12
Kegs and cans	12½@13½
Buckets	12½@13½
Kettle, leaf	none

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Lemons	$5 50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	$2 00@$3 50
Apples	$5 50
Oranges	$4 50@$5 00
Pears	$5 00@$6 00
Cocoanuts	none
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$2 50@$3 00
Layer, half	$1 75
Quarters	90
Currants—In barrels	10
Citron—Leghorn per ℔	35
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per ℔	17½
Dates—In frails 8½; boxes	5
Prunes, in bbls, ℔ ℔	14@15
NUTS AND ALMONDS.	
Languedoc	0
Taragona	17½@ 0
Pecan nuts	15
Brazil nuts	12½@ 5
English Walnuts	15@
Filberts	15

Dry Goods.

Ticking	½@20
Stripes	6
Osnaburgs	6½@11
Cambrics	6@7
Prints	½@7½
Brown Sheetings	7@7½
Shirtings	6½@
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	4½@
Domestics—	
4-4	7½@8
7-8	6½@6½
3-4	5½@5½
Yarns	

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-inch new ℔ ℔	45@48
Common, sound, 11-inch old ℔ ℔	47@50
Medium, 11-inch, old	50@55
Good 11-inch old	55@60
Fine 11-inch old	70
Bright navys	6
Bright quarters 12-inch	6
Good	75
Fine	80
Grovely	$1 00
Calhoun	$1 25
Natural Leaf	$1 00
SMOKING—	
Durham	

Miscellaneous.

SALT—	
Virginia	$1 65
Liverpool	$1 40
Lime	$1 00@$1 25
Nails—12d, 10d	$3 25
LEATHER—	
Hemlock sole	22@28
White oak	30@40
Ga Upper	28@40
Lining Skins	$4 00@$9 00 ℔ doz
HIDES—In active demand.	
Flint	12½
Dry Salt	10@11
Wet Salt	6½@7
Green	5
BAGGING—	
Domestic, 2¼ ℔s	13½
Borneo, 2¼ ℔s	12½
Gunny	11½
IRON TIES.	4½
Pieced	4
POWDER	
Blasting	$3 90
Rifle	$6 40
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	50
2.	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	50
3.	**Crying-Colic**, or Teething of Infants	50
4.	**Diarrhœa**, of Children or Adults	50
5.	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	50
6.	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	50
7.	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	50
8.	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	50
9.	**Headaches**, Sick Headache Vertigo	50
10.	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	50
11.	**Suppressed**, or Painful Periods	50
12.	**Whites**, too Profuse Periods	50
13.	**Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing	50
14.	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	50
15.	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	50
16.	**Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	**Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18.	**Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	**Catarrh**, Acute or Chronic Influenza	50
20.	**Whooping-Cough**, Violent Coughs	50
21.	**Asthma**, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	**Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	**Scrofula**, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	**General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25.	**Dropsy** and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	**Sea-Sickness**, Sickness from Riding	50
27.	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28.	**Nervous Debility**, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	**Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30.	**Urinary Weakness**, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32.	**Sufferings** at Change of Life	1 00
33.	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	**Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35.	**Chronic Congestions** and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above **35 large** vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. **For Sale by all Druggists.**

COLLIER & VENABLE, THEO SCHUMANN.

Cotton Factory.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Cotton Factory Company will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at James' Hall, at 5 o'clock p. m. The polls for the election of officers will remain open until 7½ p. m. No subscriber for stock will be allowed to vote unless some instalments have been paid on the stock. E. E. RAWSON, Secretary

416 apr25...deodtd

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

MR ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me, always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc. ALBERT CROOKER, Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. R. H. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of firin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine." which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.

Nothing Equal to It.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula: Canker and Liver Complaint for three years, nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along firstrate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly.

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

363 apr22...dwed&sat

FOR SALE

4 Desirable Places IN N. E. GEORGIA.

NO. 1—Containing 270 acres, with Lime Kiln six miles from Toccoa Falls

No. 2—450 acres, three miles from Nacoochee Valley, with comfortable residence.

No. 3—200 acres in Nacoochee Valley, nice six room Cottage.

No. 4—2 100 acres, six miles from Mount Airy, embracing the finest

Water Power

in the State. Address J. H. NICHOLS, Nacoochee Valley, Georgia.

627 mar18 d&m sun&wed

Frierson, Ellis & Co.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell before the Court House door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, during the legal hours of sale lot on Peters street, adjoining Stewart and Cox & Hill, fronting on Peters fifty feet and running back one hundred feet to an alley. Said lot is a part of lot No. 85, 14th district, Fulton county. There is on the lot a comfortable two room house, &c. Sold as property of J. E. Atkins, a minor. M. VAN ESTES, Guardian J. E. Atkins.

941 apr3..d1aw4w

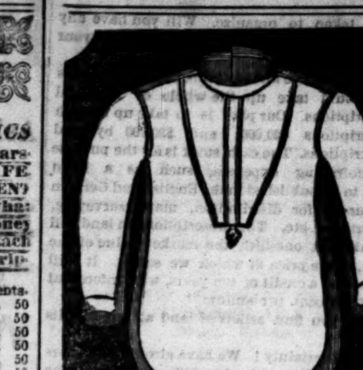
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Slate Manufacturers & Roofers.

SLATE roofs have no equal; will last a century. It is economy to use it in preference to anything. We keep a good stock on hand, and ready to do work at short notice in the city or any part of the country. Our prices are much lower than heretofore. Office at J. M. Myers' lime depot, 52 Broad street. Orders promptly executed by A. M. GOODRICH.

355 apr22 d1m

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CUT TO YOUR MEASURE.

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

MADE OF BEST MUSLIN AND GOOD LINEN

PARTLY FINISHED

as represented by the Cut, per dozen........$15 00

Open Fronts, Plaited Bosoms

Partly-finished, per dozen........$18 00

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

Sea material, handsomely made, at prices from from $21 00 to $36 00 per dozen.

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Send for Circulars, Price List and Instructions for Self-Measurement.

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GUERNSEY & REYNOLD'S

DEALERS IN

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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS PUTTY,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PAINT BRUSHES,

LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.

The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.

WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,

MACON, GA.

may6—d1?m

Spring Clothing.

HAAS BROS.

O. K.

CLOTHING

STORE.

GREATEST

BARGAINS

IN

CLOTHING,

Underwear

AND

Shirts!

CALL AND SEE.

32 Whitehall St.

app8—dtf

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the GEORGIA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, will be held at the office of that Company in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 17th day of May next, at Ten o'clock, a. m., of that day, for the purpose of considering the consolidation agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of that Company, and the Directors of South Carolina Air-Line Railway Company and the North Carolina Air-Line Company.

Dated April 14th, 1877. C. H. PEIRCE, Secretary.

183 apr15..dt17thmay

Steam Engines

FOR LOW PRICES. Address

GEO. A. BARNARD.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

143 apr1s. d4w

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. Their renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

188 apr14..dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Notice.

HAVING sold my interest in the Planing Mill and Corn Factory, I have removed my office to No. 24 Loyd street (Markham House Block) I will contract for or superintend the erection of

All Classes of Buildings.

on reasonable terms. Having purchased the extensive

SAW MILLS

of I. H. Hall & Co., of Polk county, I am prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, sawed from the finest Long Leafed Pine, at the Lowest Prices. A large stock of

Seasoned Lumber!

on hand, for sale at prices to suit the times.

J. C. PECK.

Atlanta, April 13, 1877. 176 apr13..d1m

Fly Traps! Fly Traps!!

Hunnicutt & Bellingraths.

SAVE All Fly Trap, The Trap of the age, at 36 and 38 Peachtree street.

435 d?? d1m

J. R. HOWELL.

ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT,

No. 13½ Broad St., Atlanta Ga.

SURVEYS Water-Powers furnishes Drawings Water-Wheels and machinery generally for new process Flour Mills. A second-hand Turbine Wheel, 60 inch is diameter, for sale very cheap.

339 apr22-1w

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

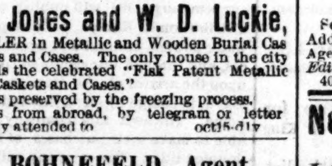
Cut Nails & Spikes,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.

Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

oc ?—d1y

Undertakers.



O. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

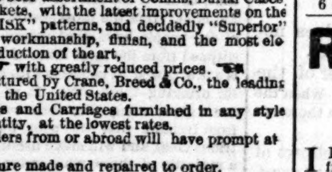
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process. Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15-d1y

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Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

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HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art, with greatly reduced prices. Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

mar9... aug28-eod1y

Spool Cotton.

ESTABLISHED 1812

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

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P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec22—d6mo M C & J F KISER & CO

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25, $50, $100, $200, $450

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, **No. 12 Wall St., New York,** make for customers desirable investments in Cotton Privileges, in amounts to suit, from 10 bales upwards, in 7 day, 15 day, one month, two months, three month and six month contracts, which frequently return from ten and forty times the amount invested. Future Contracts bought and sold on a margin of ½c. Explanatory Circular and Daily Report of the Cotton Market sent free.

oct31—deod1y

White Lead.

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.

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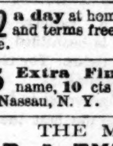
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A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 Stops $68, 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88, 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, New York.

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$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 *Outfit Free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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EAR & EYE INSTITUTE,

No. 66 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869.

President, Hon. J. W. DOBBIN, Judge Superior Court.

The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear disease, skillful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

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409a pr24...d&w4w

New Holland Springs,

(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)

LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air Line R. R., 55 mile post N. E of Atlanta; E. W Holland and wife, Manager. This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal; lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week: payable weekly. Baggage delivered at Hotel from car shed FREE. Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 15,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic-acid, Gas, Lime and Iron: and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite etc. If you went to *die*, must leave, *no grave yard here.*

EDW. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

6 apr6..d4m

REMOVAL!

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my removal from No. 47 Peachtree street to

Norcross Building,

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Crew, where I will transact the wholesale and retail

DRUG BUSINESS

in all its branches. The retail and Prescription Department will be in charge of Mr. Chas. H Greene, recently of Augusta, Ga., long and favorably known as a skillful Pharmacist

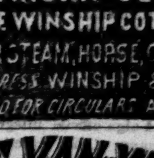
Dr. J. S. Pemberton will be with me, whose skill and experience in the drug business requires no comment. He will have charge of the Manufacturing, and assist in the Wholesale Department. My customers may rely on being supplied with

Pure Drugs and Medicines

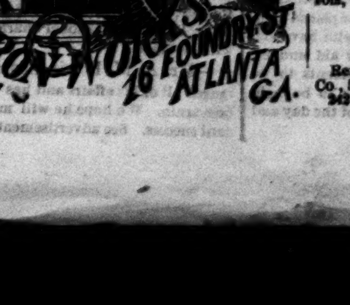
at as low prices as reliable articles can be furnished.

In this connection I will tender my thanks to former patrons, and to assure them of my appreciation of thus esteemed favors, and to extend to them and all others a hearty invitation to call on me in my new quarters.

348 apr22 d3m GEO. J HOWARD.



WINSHIP IRON WORKS SAW MILLS GRIST MILLS MILL GEARING SHAFTING PULLEYS &c. HORSE POWERS SORGHUM MILLS THE CELEBRATED WINSHIP COTTON GIN THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO. SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.



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Bankers & Merchants.

BUY and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. Also, contracts for future delivery of Cotton. jan28—d6m, b'd

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DEALER IN

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FLOUR, &c., Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr30,1876-d1y

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DENTISTS.

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D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GEORGIA. nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street. jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,

Attorney at Law,

GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,

40 Marietta Street,

ATLANTA........GEORGIA

71 apr8 1877 d6m

B. S. IRVIN,

Attorney at Law

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PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,1876-d1y

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BARROW BROS,

Attorneys at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

june25,1876-d1y

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

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Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877-d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.

feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, Ga.

Claims collected in any part of the State

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MARLER & PERRY,

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june20,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31-dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22—dtf

Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

PAT LYNCH,

Builder and Contractor

Leave orders at J. A. & P. W. Lynch's, No.

Drs. A. K. & R. H. TAYLOR,

—Formerly of Memphis—

Resident Physicians

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

PERSONS desiring information, will receive prompt and careful attention.

882 mar31...dtf

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Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

175 apr13..d1mo

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Have just received their SPRING STOCK of

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Leather.

Philadelphia Hand-sewed Shoes a specialty Come and see the handsome styles.

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Refrigerators and Ice Boxes,

AT Manufacturers prices; must be sold. Call and see. A liberal discount to the trade. HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS, 36 and 38 Peachtree, cor. Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

353 apr22 d1m

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Cotton Brokers

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Ladies' & Childrens' Underments

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

GOOD Chemises 50, 75 and $1 00. Night dresses Drawers and Chemises 50 cand upwards. We sell goods at wholesale prices. Only the best Muslin used. Orders filled for Suits, Hats, Parasols, Books, etc., etc., at New York Prices

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Reference by permission, Anderson, Starr & Co., 502 and 504 Broadway, New York City.

342 apr16 d3w, wed&sun

Relief for the Afflicted.

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

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aug9—d&w1y

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30-deod&w1y

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work 272 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded checks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

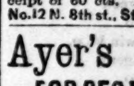
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dec5,1876—d&w1y

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Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.



Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide, A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth, manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages, for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

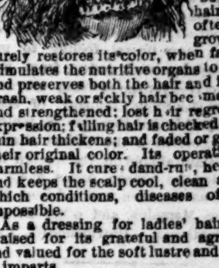
A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent securely sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo. [Established 1847.]

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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brash, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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244 apr17...d2taw2m&w2m



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By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

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d&w?

B. M. WOOLLEY'S Painless American OPIUM Cure or ANTIDOTE. The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or elixir of opium cured painlessly and speedily, by this improved remedy Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga at reduced prices. Tested in hundreds of cases Guaranteed. Valuable particulars FREE. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

52 apr22-2awd&w

REMOVAL.

COX, HILL & THOMPSON.

HAVE MOVED TO

15 Broad Street.

WILL return to their former place of business No. 29 Peachtree street, on the completion of their building now being erected.

317 apr21..d&w2w

Prolific Cotton,

4th Year.

CAMP'S Early Prolific Cotton Seeds—crop of 1876—Careful selections by Mr. Harry Camp, of Covington, from the celebrated D. Dickson and W. H. Aaron cotton seeds. Price per sack of one peck $1 00. For sale by MARK W. JOHNSON, Atlanta, Ga.

apr8-d&wtf

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apr8 d&wtf

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

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☞ New Styles for Spring,
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Have been received—and more to come—a the "DOMESTIC" office,
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South America and Southern United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid Liver, Indigestion and all diseases arising from a disorered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we would recommend Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in time, will often save money and much suffering Price, 50 cents.
441 apr25..deow1y&weow1y

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a 75 cent bottle of August Flower or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists. 319 apr24 deodaweowtf

New Advertisements.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Slippers—G H & A W Force.
Full weight—Dooley's Yeast Powders.
Cooking stoves—Retort Gas Stove Company.
Children's shoes—G H & A W Force.
Notice—J H Davis
Be restored—Old Western Medical Institute.
Gent's and Boy's Gaiters—G H & A W Force.
Scrap book—Slote, Woodman & Co.
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Krouse & Shackelford—32 Peachtree street.
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Wanted—135 Peachtree street.
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For Sale—A M Lewin & Co.
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LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS—All the leading styles, in leather and cloth, from popular manufactories, at
G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S,
487 apr28 d1t 33 Whitehall street.

The traditional conservatism of the English people has in a measure operated against the introduction into their country of goods made in America, but sterling merit has in one case at least caused a more liberal feeling to prevail. Within the past few week orders from England have been received for the cooking stoves made by the Retort Gas Stove Company, of this city, and the prospect is that these stoves, which have been very successful in the United States, will obtain a substantial hold on the foreign market. In this country the season opens auspiciously, many orders having been received from New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, and other cities in the South and Southwest.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

CHILDREN'S SHOES AND SLIPPERS.—Styles and qualities cannot be excelled, colors and black—50 cents up, at
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We respectfully call attention to the fact that we have now in stock and shall make continual additions of every kind of Staple and Fancy Groceries, fine Wines, etc., which we offer at extremely low prices. We solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public generally and hope by strict integrity to business, enlarged premises, renewed energy, increased facilities larger experience and the very best goods at the lowest prices, to receive a liberal share of your patronage, Respectfully,
A. M. LEWIN,
490 apr28 d3t 49 Peachtree cor. Wheat st.

GENT'S AND BOY'S GAITERS AND LOW SHOES.—High square box and plain toes, in hand sewed, and machine from $2 50 up. Machine sewed shoes, same style and finish as hand sewed, at G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S.
487 apr28 d1t

Scrap Book.

The best of the kind yet is Mark Twain's patent self-pasting scrap book, published by Slote, Woodman & Co., New York. Al scrap gatherers pronounce it to be the thing they have been waiting for. It is simply indispensable to them.

THE "OLD LADY'S" AND HOUSEKEEPERS'—Cloth Slippers and Goat Buskins, very cheap, at G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S.
487 apr28 d1t

May-Day Picnic.

First Sunday school picnic of the season.—First M. E. Church Sunday school will picnic at Vinings, Tuesday, May 1st. All are cordially invited to come and bring full baskets Train leaves at 7 a.m.; returns 5:30. Round trip—adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Full weight in the cans; absolutely pure material; careful chemical combination—these are the secrets which have made DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER the acknowledged nonpareil of this class of preparations. Now-a-days people have learned to study the question of health, and they have solved it in one direction by the use of this article.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptons of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which willeviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manuf'd only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. apr27—deod1w

Auction sale of Crockery at 26 Marietta street, this morning.
493 apr 28 d t J. H. LAW, Agent.

Everybody Should Read this Notice.

Two days only, left to close out my stock of Hats and Umbrellas.
Call at once, as these goods must be sold out to-day and to-morrow, if possible.
J. M. HOLBROOK,
37 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
481 apr27 d2t

The Buckeye.

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions, the Æsculus Hippocastanum, or Horse Chestnut, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact, that it possesses virtues, lying in the bitter principle called Escalin which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Buckeye Pile Ointment, and be relieved. Price, 50 cents
441 apr25..deow1w1y&weow1y

FIELD FACTS.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A Great Increase in the Corn Acreage—The Making of Meat—Sheep Husbandry—Means of Dissemination.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION dropped in at the agricultural department on yesterday to see if there were any developments in regard to the spring planting. We found the gentleman of the department enough at leisure to answer the questions put to him. What he said shows conclusively the good work that is being done by the department, and demonstrates its vitalizing and beneficial influence upon the state.

CUTTING DOWN COTTON FOR CORN.

"Will the acreage of the corn crop be much increased by the circular sent out by the commissioners two weeks ago?" we asked.

"Very much greater. In that circular Dr. Janes called attention to the fact that owing to the European war it is likely that corn would go up and cotton down. We received on yesterday a letter from Dr. J. Roswell King, of Roswell, announcing that he and a number of his neighbors, upon the receipt of that circular, immediately turned fields prepared for cotton into corn fields. I think we have received not less than fifty letters of the same sort. The acreage of corn was increased immensely by that circular. In fact, the saving effected by that alone would more than pay the expenses of this department a year."

A MANUAL OF HOG RAISING.

"We shall issue in a short time a manual of hog raising in Georgia, which will be similar to the one issued on sheep raising some time since. That manual, we are confident, has increased sheep culture fifty per cent since it was issued. It is demonstrated in that manual to be an exceedingly profitable business. A great many farmers into whose hands it fell at once turned their attention to sheep. We get calls for the circular from Maine to California, and we believe it has fairly started a movement that will whiten the pine barrens of southern Georgia with fleeces in a few years. If it was not for dogs, every farmer in Georgia would have a flock of sheep.

As for the manual on hogs, that will be quite as interesting and as conclusive as the other. We have some very important facts. I notice that more attention is already paid to hog raising than ever before. There is a greatly increased demand for chufas, ground nuts, goobers, artichokes, etc. These may be called hog crops. Hogs can be fed on them until about two weeks before they are killed and then they should be hardened off on corn. All Georgia farmers should raise their own meat. Hogs need never be fed in Georgia if you raise these chufas, etc., for them and give them green pasturage, such as rye and barley.

SCATTERING THE CIRCULARS.

"How do you propose to circulate this manual?"

"In this way. Our work is so systemized now, that the expenses of the department are much reduced. The money saved by this reduction will be put into printing. This will give us a good sum, with which we shall be able to distribute an immense amount of useful information. Dr. James has already sent out circulars to trusted friends of the department, asking that they send in the names of intelligent farmers in their several neighborhoods who will receive, read and appreciate whatever we may send them, and they distribute the matter. We have numbers of such names, and a manual prepared by this department now goes direct to the bulk of the best farmers of the state."

PREJUDICE AGAINST SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Is the old-timed prejudice against science in farming dying away?

"Very rapidly! Not so rapidly as we might desire and yet more rapidly than we expected. You see one good, intelligent farmer in a neighborhood is a nucleus around which we can build. One farmer who takes the advice of this department, which represents an aggregation of facts, experiences and opinions, very soon demonstrates to his neighbors that he is on the true road to thrift and prosperity. He is an apostle of the department."

THE SPRING CROP REPORTS.

Have you issued any of your spring crop circulars?

"None yet. Our first one will be out in a few days. It will be the most correct and complete yet issued. Our reports get to be more valuable just as we systematize our sources of information. All our crop queries are addressed to planters. They thus come from first hands. Dr. Janes suggested in a late circular that there should be formed in each county where practicable a crop reporter's club. This club should have a reporter in every neighborhood to report to a central reporter. In this way a perfect transcript of the county's operations could be had. Monroe county and others have adopted this suggestion, and other counties yet will doubtless follow."

A SAVING TO THE TREASURY.

"There is one item alone in which the state will save more than enough money to support this department. On the first of September next the new law concerning the inspectors of fertilizers will go into operation. Under this law the inspectors will be appointed by the commissioners, and subject to the orders of the commissioner. All the fees that they collect will be paid direct into the treasury. These fees have heretofore amounted to about eight or ten thousand dollars a year for each inspector, This amount now goes into the treasury and the inspectors are paid a salary, which is not to exceed in any case fifteen hundred dollars a year. Thus in this one item the state will save about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, or more than enough to run our department. There will be three inspectors appointed.

NOTES ABOUT THE OFFICE.

The department is still bitter in its warfare against the dogs. The fight will continue until a dog law is proposed.

Mr. Hyde of this city is engraving a number of pictures for the manual on hog raising.

The hog manual will be followed by a manual on fruit culture, and that by one on cattle raising.

THE OGLETHORPE RIOTERS.

Luke Johnson and his Braves Sent to the Penitentiary.

The Oglethorpe Echo brings us an account of the trial of the Oglethorpe county negro rioters, who have just had their just reward meted out to them by even-handed justice. They were ably defended, under the care of the court, and tried by twelve good true men who swore that their minds were perfectly impartial as between the state and the accused.

THE SENTENCES.

The State vs. Luke Johnson and others—Assault with intent to murder. Verdict of the jury: Luke Johnson, Robert Hanson, Oliver Williams, Victor Dodson and George Brawner found guilty and sentenced each to ten years in the penitentiary; Louis Britain and Flease Starke found guilty and sentenced to six years each; Miles Hill, Wash Hanson and Jim Campbell found guilty and sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary. The following prisoners were found not guilty and discharged: Frank Brittain, Alfred Reed, Henry Thomas, Robert Henry and Henry Lester.

There was quite an impressive scene in the courtroom while the sentences were pronounced by Judge Pottle. It drew tears to the eyes of white as well as colored.

QUICK WORK.

George Brawner, a leader in the riot, returned to the scene of his devilment Saturday, was arrested Sunday, tried and convicted Monday, and started for the penitentiary Tuesday.

ONE OF LUKE'S PRANKS.

Luke Johnson, on Sunday last, while confined in the court house, endeavored to smuggle a note, through the medium of a vest which he threw from the window, to a negro woman named Anna Henry. The letter was found in the pocket of the garment, and besought Anna to at once communicate to Atlanta, as well as to Pledger, full particulars of their trial, and ask that aid be sent them forthwith. The epistle further recited that they would all be released as soon as the supreme court convened

S. P. C. A.

We have just seen a letter from the secretary and treasurer of the Georgia state society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, indicating that Miss King and party will probably be here about the 10th or 12th proximo. The society here at that time will be placed upon a permanent basis, and all those who have signified their desire to give it their aid and influence, will make their arrangements to be held present at an adjourned meeting to be held when they arrive. Ample notice of the day and hour will be given.

TO-DAY'S DECORATION.

Grand Outpouring This Afternoon—Programme of To-day's Exercises.

The postponement of the decoration of the Confederate soldiers graves to this afternoon will not at all interfere with the interest of the occasion. The crowd will be just as large this afternoon as it would have been Thursday. The decoration will be as impressive, as generally enjoyed by all classes of our people, and in all probability the weather will be delightful. The

SUPPLY OF FLOWERS

is perhaps the largest ever had on such an occasion. The wreaths, crosses and bouquets made for Thursday are still fresh and green and will be used this afternoon. The rains of yesterday will place the streets in fine condition for to-day if the sun comes out. There is among all classes of the population a strong desire to participate in the exercises, and although Saturday is usually a busy day, the ordinary occupations of life will be laid aside for the performance of a privilege which has become dear to the hearts of all our people. A general

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS

will take place after 3 o'clock until dark. Everybody will be at the cemetery, and the city will present the unusual aspect of desertion. The order of exercises will be the same as that designed for Thursday.

THE PROCESSION

will be formed this afternoon at 3½ o'clock in front of the capitol on Marietta street. General W. S. Walker has been selected as the marshal of the day. He and his assistants will be mounted. The best order will be maintained in the whole procession, and its management carefully attended to.

The following will be the order of the procession:

1. Band.
2. Atlanta battalion.
3. Orator, minister and escort.
4. Memorial Association, escorted.
5. State, county and city officers.
6. The bar.
7. The press.
8. Masonic orphans' school.
9. Children and orphans' home.
10. Scholars of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy.
11. Sodalities Immaculate Conception, Holy Angels and Holy Innocents.
12. Sodalities of St. Joseph, St. Aloysius and Holy Childhood.
13. Cold Water Templars.
14. Good Templars.
15. Masons.
16. Odd Fellows.
17. Hibernians.
18. Fire companies.
19. Other associations, orders, societies and citizens.

The procession will move down Marietta to Peachtree, down Peachtree to Whitehall, up Whitehall to Hunter, and then in a line to the main entrance of the cemetery.

The ladies request all who intend to take part in the procession to be at the appointed place in due time, as all delay will be avoided. The turn out of the military will be the largest seen here for two years.

There need be no apprehension that the delay will cause the occasion to lose any of its solemnity or derogate at all from the deep interest that will ever attach to the decoration of the graves of the sons of the south.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Eight years ago a flower garden in Atlanta, was a variety, but now nearly every street is beautified with rare flowers and cooling fountains. The city is getting beyond close practicability.

—The road to Edgewood is becoming the favorite drive, being the best the suburbs afford.

—The proposition to organize a company in Atlanta to help out the troubled Turks has taken no definite shape as yet.

—The Columbus Times pays a high tribute to George Rignold as Henry V. He drew a large house in that city, and succeeded in pleasing all who saw him. The general verdict of the press is that Mr. Rignold is an actor of high order, while his support is said to be excellent.

—A rigid dog law is to be enforced in Atlanta this year. Six or eight thousand surplus curs adorn the streets every nights and make them awfully vocal.

—The weather was more favorable to the other Georgia cities than to ours. All the rest celebrated Thursday as memorial day.

—West End has a big asbestos mine and two mineral springs.

—It is rumored that the race for major of the battalion will be between Captain J. G. Scrutchin and Captain C. W. Henderson. Either would make a fine officer.

—Four new engines on the Air-Line railroad have not yet been named. Fine chance for rising politicians.

—The Rignold troupe advertise for a hundred "supes" to form the army of King Henry V.

—The anniversary of the Methodist Orphan's Home will be celebrated at Decatur on the 30th of May, the oratory to be delivered by Dr. A L Smith, professor of Latin in Emory college. A large attendance is certain.

—Atlanta mail carriers when tired of walking, ride a horse and blow a whistle to call out servants.

—Trinity Sunday school will excurt to New Holland in a week or two.

—The clouds gave out all they had yesterday and the chances for a fair afternoon are good. The decoration will lose none of its impressiveness by the delay.

—The Atlanta cemetery does not look like the place it was four years ago.

—The sidewalks in the center of the city are badly in need of attention. When the city funds allow they should receive a thorough repairing.

—The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state will meet in Gainesville next August.

—The opposition to the Young Men's Christian association is said to have originated with certain zealous churchmen who do not know its objects.

—There are six or eight negro sewing societies in the city whose avowed object is the relief of the poor and suffering of their race.

—A general erection of fountains has already begun. Great improvements in front yards will be made this summer.

—The moving of the library was begun yesterday and will continue for a week, when the new hall will be thrown open for public admiration.

—A hopeful citizen says that the consumption of whisky has largely decreased in Atlanta; the people now drink beer. If this is the case the cause of temperance is greatly advanced.

—Fulton county farmers report the best promise of crops they have had for years, with a big preponderance of corn.

—The City Hall square contains warnings to all who enter not to walk on the grass or molest the birds.

—Dr. D. W. Gwin will preach to the children Sunday, 29th. All are cordially invited.

—It seems that collector Clark, of this revenue district, is giving general satisfaction. The Athens Georgian says of one of his appointees: "Mr. David C. Fowler of this county has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the counties of Clarke, Oconee and Jackson, they being a portion of the second district. Mr. Fowler is too well known and too highly respected wherever he is known to make endorsement on our part necessary. His appointment gives universal satisfaction. He has entered actively upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and will by justice, fairness, honesty and high official integrity rob this position of many of the objectionable features which have heretofore obtained, if not in this, at least, in many of the revenue districts of Georgia."

—Among the late arrivals at the Kimball House are William P Lamb and wife, Mrs Joseph Thompson, jr, Georgia; Thomas D Roberson and wife, Miss M P Robertson, Rockport, Illinois; Miss Mamie Ficklin, Charleston Illinois; Rev Benj Johnson, R E Church, R J Kuth, Baltimore; Colonel Charles C Kibbe, and wife, Georgia.

—Mr. A. M. Lewin has amicably arranged all of his affairs and has resumed business again. We hope he will meet with abundant success. See advertisements.

LORD AND LAND.

MUSCLE REQUIRED TO FILL THE WASTE PLACES.

A Plan by Which we may Secure Immigration and Direct Trade—Knocking at the Door.

Captain Paine: As you are the secretary of the Georgia land, immigration and navigation company, I wish you would give me some of the details of this company, its objects, advantages and prospects.

"It will afford me much pleasure to do so, but can only give you a synopsis of its objects, and the great benefit it will be to our state in particular, and the south generally, but to give you full details it would take volumes. This great subject of direct trade and immigration has been a hobby of mine, and I have given it my attention and study for the past twenty years. In 1857 I wrote a number of articles on the subject, and received the approval of the most intelligent statesmen of South Carolina. But I am digressing from the subject. This company was started as soon as it was ascertained that Gov. Smith intended to recommend in his message to the legislature to give a subsidy to a steamship company to inaugurate a line of steamers between Europe and a seaport of Georgia, which our greatest statesmen have, for the past forty years, been so strenuously advocating, and our legislatures previous to the war appropriated money for its inauguration. It is probably known to but few that the legislature of 1860 passed a law appropriating $100,000 per annum for five years, making $500,000 as a subsidy to any line of steamers that would run a line of first-class steamers from Europe to Savannah. That law is still in force and the governor could to-day, by that act, which runs until 1885, contract with any line of steamers from Savannah to Europe. The company that made the proposition to Gov. Smith, and which he so strongly urged in his message, and their offer he accepted and the subsidy asked for, $60,000 for three years, should be granted. That steamship company made most favorable propositions; one of which was that all immigrants that would settle in Georgia should be brought over at half the rates charged between Liverpool and New York, which would be about $17 50 each. Several of the railroads agreed to carry such immigrants and their furniture who would settle on their line or any of its connections, to their home free. A bill was before the legislature to grant that subsidy, and was referred to one of its committees. There was a large number of legislators in favor of it. It probably would have passed, but the committee to which it was referred was about equally divided, and as they were not willing to recommend or reject it, they referred it back without any action, and as it was late in the session it was never brought up. The representatives from Chatham all said that they were in favor of the bill and would vote for it, but they never attended a single meeting of the committee although they were frequently invited to do so, and could probably have had considerable influence with the lukewarm members by so doing, neither did they push the matter in the legislature and have it brought up for action. It was an opportunity lost to Savannah that would have been worth millions to her. This steamship company is one of the wealthiest companies in the world. They proposed not only to put on a weekly line of steamers with the most modern appointments and improvements, and equal in speed to any line running from New York, but also to put on a weekly line, in connection, between Savannah and Rio. The latter line alone would have been worth the subsidy asked for, and it would have been money well spent by the south or the Central railroad if either had paid the subsidy. The south and west are the great consumers of Rio coffee, the north using tea and Java coffee, and yet most of it is imported, into New York and Baltimore, passing our ports seven hundred miles, to be returned for our consumption. Our ports are the natural distributing points for coffee for the northwest, hundreds of cars coming to us filled with western produce and return empty, and therefore could carry return freights very low. Our ports are also the natural outlets for western produce. The large amount of flour, lard provisions, etc., which is shipped from this country to Rio will give the steamers a return freight. Our imports are so much less bulk than our exports, that the steamers arriving from Europe cannot obtain sufficient freight to land these. They therefore have but a small freight and much spare room, which are usually filled up with immigrants at low rates to help pay expenses. But our state is comparatively unknown in Europe as nothing has ever been done to disseminate accurate information of our vast mineral and agricultural resources, and no steps have ever been taken by responsible parties to give that information, to collect together the valuable land lying waste throughout our state and dispose of it to a good class of foreign immigrants. Such are the objects of our company. We will publish pamphlets for distribution in Europe, with maps of our great water powers, mineral and agricultural resources, and through our agents sell our lands, and upon the arrival of the immigrant, he will be taken in charge by our agent and landed at his home. Through this company they will be able to make their purchases of land with undoubted titles. The company will be gotten up under the most improved plans adopted by the western land companies of the west. Those land companies have been the means of populating the great west with an industrious and thrifty class of immigrants who have added hundreds of millions to the wealth of our country, and made fortunes to the stockholders, paying them dividends of from five hundred to a thousand per cent on their investment in a few years."

Are you not afraid that paupers will be introduced into the country by these steamers?

"Certainly not. There are safeguards against that, both by the laws of our own country and England. It is the most absurd idea that some of our people have that emigrants are paupers shipped from the large cities of Europe. There is a law passed by congress with a heavy penalty for bringing them over. It is true that there are a great many who come over, particularly from Ireland, that are poor, but are an industrious class, and will make useful citizens. But a majority of those who arrive from Scotland, England and Germany have means, and have purchased and paid for the land upon which they are going to settle before they leave their homes, and upon arrival in New York they are at once taken charge of by the agents of the land company upon whose land they are to settle, and transported at once to their destination.

It is estimated by the statistics of the United States bureau of immigration that there is brought into this country an average of over $100 in gold by every immigrant, and the increased value to the country by their material wealth and productive capacity is equal to one thousand dollars more for each, making each year millions added to the wealth of the country by immigrants alone. It is a well known fact that the balance of trade has been for years against the United States, and in favor of foreign countries, and if it had not been for the large sums of gold brought into the country by immigrants that we would long since have been depleted of all of our gold. Many of them bring sums varying from one to ten thousand dollars. The class of immigrants that come to our shores now are very different from those brought twenty years ago. Owing to the system of public schools, particularly in Germany, those arriving are of the intelligent and educated class, in fact far above the poorer class in our own country, and will become really an acquisition to it. It is true that if we were to follow the advice given by Col. Nelson Tift and send to Europe for immigrants we would get the refuse or those who are not worth having at the north or west."

What do you think of Col. Tift's letter written to Col. Adams of the Chatham delegation about our importing everything through New York. He was sent several years ago to Europe by the combined interests of the railroads of this state and their connections west.

I think you are mistaken about his going as agent of the railroads. From the tenor of his pamphlet published on his return from Europe it is very evident, that although he went ostensibly as agent of the railroads, his visit was entirely in the interest of the Central railroad, and to help her steamships running to New York, and his letter to Col. Adams for the same purpose, that is, for the benefit of the Central railroad steamships. It was done for an object, for no *sane* man would say that it was cheaper to handle goods and transfer, dray, reload from one steamer to another, and be cheaper than to ship direct. New York is one of the dearest ports for a ship to enter. The port charges pilotage, dockage, etc., is one-third less in Savannah than in New York, the saving of which alone would be $50,000 a year in a weekly line of steamers."

I see that you have had a sufficient amount of stock taken to organize. Will you have any difficulty in getting up the balance of your stock?

"No. We have already had offers from parties who would take up the whole of it in land subscriptions. Our plan is to take up by cash subscriptions $20,000, and $80,000 by land subscriptions. The cash stock is for the purpose of defraying expenses, such as a hand book to be published in the English and German languages for distribution, maps, surveying, advertising, etc. The subscriptions in land will be taken at one-fifth the market value of the land, or the price at which we sell it. It will be sold on a credit of ten years, with interest at eight per cent. per annum."

Will you find sellers of land at one-fifth its value?

"Most certainly! We have already had offers of large bodies of land in different parts of the state. The great trouble will be to refuse land offered us without giving offence. Parties taking stock with land at one-fifth its value will eventually get near the full value of it. For example: You own 2,000 acres of land valued at five dollars per acre. You subscribe one thousand acres of it at one dollar, and get $1,000 for it in stock, all lands being taken at the same relative value; say we have 100,000 acres taken at one dollar, and we will sell it at five dollars. We will get $500,000 on a credit of ten years, with interest at eight per cent per annum. You get your proportion of the profit or five dollars per acre for your land less the expenses of the company; say probably ten per cent. Your land will be sold to immigrants in fifty-acre sections; say twenty families on each 1,000 acres. The settlement of twenty families on that land will add very much to the value of your other 1,000 acres adjoining."

Have you any other of help in the immigrants?

"Yes; we will help them in various ways. In the first place, they will be able to purchase the land from a reliable company, who will give them guaranteed titles, which is of great consideration. We will provide them with cheap transportation, take charge of them on arrival and convey them to their farms. We will put up a portable saw mill and cut sufficient lumber for the necessary building for the twenty families, will transport our saw mill from one locality to another and do the same. We will purchase for them their cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., in large quantities, so they will get them at reduced prices. The details of the business are very extensive, and has had deep study."

Will you be able to get up a line of steamers this fall?

"I think there is not the slightest doubt of our having a line of first class steamers running by the first of November, and certainly run during the winter months, and if our legislature act wisely they will assist them during the summer months, as there would probably be a loss running one half of the year, and as the state, her railroads and people will be so much benefitted by it they should help bear the loss which must be incurred for the first two or three years. To our company the three winter months are all that are necessary for us. It is a well known fact, that the season of the year most auspicious for moving farmers is during the fall and early winte, at that time they have the money earned during the harvest season, and are then ready and able to change their abode and the most favorable for us to receive them. They will arrive here in time to clear sufficient land and plant their crop. They will take the southern voyage which is pleasant at that season of the year. How different is it for them taking the northern route, which is boisterous, cold and stormy. They arrive in New York in the dead of winter, travel westward in box cars, arrive at their destination and find everything covered with snow for several months, and when the spring opens it is too late to clear and fence their land for that year's crops so that the whole year is lost. Therefore, but few immigrants arrive in New York until the spring and summer, by which time many of them have spent their earnings of the summer previous to support them during the winter and cannot come over But when they can start at the end of the harvest season, many more will be able to take advantage of it, especially at the cheap rates we will be able to offer them.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resignation of the Principal of the Girl's High School—A Week's Vacation.

Never since the inauguration of the public schools in Atlanta have they been in a more flourishing condition with better prospects before them. All the grammar schools are well attended, most of them averaging five hundred pupils.

The high schools, the crowning's honor of the system, are attended by about two hundred and fifty of the boys and girls of the city who are verging on to manhood and womanhood.

Visitors from a distance frequently visited the schools and express their high commendation of the excellent management which is in them all so apparent. The public feel a deeper interest to-day in this important interest than ever before, and every development in regard to it is watched with care.

Next week, in accordance with custom, the

THREE THOUSAND PUPILS

will enjoy a holiday. This season of rest is allowed the children that they may enjoy the usual picnic pleasures of the spring time. They come back to their books refreshed and buoyant

The vacation gives a relief to the long spring term, which is apt, when unbroken, to become tiresome to the younger pupils. The board acted wisely in instituting it, and it will doubtless be maintained as a custom.

RESIGNATION OF MISS TAYLOR.

Miss Carrie Taylor, who has charge of the first grade of the girls' high school, has resigned that position, and will not perform its duties when the schools resume. She has held the place since the organization of the schools. As a teacher she is widely known, being a most thorough and accomplished instructress. Her place upon the corps of teachers has not yet been filled. It will be hard to find for it an equal to Miss Taylor. The position demands first rate abilities, liberal culture and thorough knowledge of the difficult science of teaching. We learn that Miss Taylor contemplates establishing in Atlanta a finishing school for young ladies, with a very high grade of scholarship. Such an institution would meet a demand from various parts of the state without at all interfering with the province of the public schools. Scores of Georgia girls are sent to other states for that process of intellectual polishing which can be administered here as well as in the famous schools abroad.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, April 27.

W L Wadsworth, Talladega, Ala, S R Hutchins, Westminister, Md; W A Burns, Greensboro; J R Draper, J O McPherson, Oxford; W Mitchell, Cincinnati; W A Long, city; W J Thornton, city; W G Caldwell, New York; J C McBurney, Macon; James H Miller, North Carolina; W L Johnson, Gainesville; Samuel C Benedict, Marietta; J J Williams, city; Thos S Sparman, Thomaston; W B Pitman, New York; J C Lotz, Washington D C; Alfred Morton, city; E W Deveny, city; A Henderson, P R R R; N P Hight, Sweet Water, Tenn; J W Porter, Pittsburg, Pa; Dr George Little, Ga; J H Crowder, Marietta; J J Sheppard, Covington: Mrs J R Robinson, city: J J McNally, Cincinnati. O; W L Verden, Louisville; W A Lofton, Macon; Geo F Wooten, city; Charles F Brown, Ga.

Memorial Day.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1877.

Respected Citizens: The threatening weather yesterday having caused postponement of memorial services until to-morrow (Saturday the 28th inst.) and hoping for a bright and smiling day suited to a full and fitting expression, with emblems of love and affection, in garlands of choicest flowers, how fresh and sacred are the memories of our honored dead It is expected, and most respectfully requested that all places of business will be closed from 2 p m. on that day, that all may have an opportunity to join in the floral decorations, and other appropriate ceremonies and offerings befitting the occasion. N. L. ANGIER,
Mayor.

National Hotel Arrivals.

ATLANTA, April 27, 1877.

H S Hargrove, Cartersville; R L Smith, Botterville; Louis H Steechel, city; Ja, Fish, S C; W E Holcombe, P P Parkins, Fort Sumter; John W Butler, A C Tilden, city; A Marchalk, Acworth; A J Williams, Washington; R Rutherford, Ga; R R Moore, Miss; W P McDaniel, city.

Straw Hats, Flowers and Ribbons in great abundance at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151 apr22...dtf

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Ask an inspection of the following goods and confidently say there can be No Cneaper Goods South, as they were

Bought for Cash and from First Hands.

Large lot Striped Hose, genuine English full regular made, and fifty per cent. lower than ever shown in this market.
Beautiful assortment French Foulard Cambric Silk Designs.
Tasso Over Suitings, Velvet Striped Grenadines, Plain Grenadines, Striped Summer Silks, Solid Colored Silks, in all the new shades, that

We Guarantee as Low as New York Prices.

French deBege in all new shades for summer wear. Pure Mohair from twenty cents to forty-five cents, in all shades.
Large lot BLACK TURKISH BRILLIANT fifty per cent. lower than elsewhere.
Five hundred yards Embroidery, marked by the piece at HALF PRICE, to close out rapidly before receiving large lot imported by us.
Fifty pieces Union Linen Lawns 15 cents per yard.
Victoria Lawns 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and up to 50 cents, that will compare with any goods of the kind in the city.
Beautiful quality White French Organdie from 35c to 50 cents per yard.

Our Carpet Room,

In every Department, is full of New and Desirable Goods, that we propose to sell as low as any in the city,

Even If That Price Be Less Than Cost.

We simply ask an inspection of our stock, and promise to

SAVE MONEY!

to every customer who will make an honest, careful inspection,

BOTH IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

920 apr1..dh2d3d&4c1w,thunk1w,then 2wtc3lc,lp

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.
CIRCUITS:
Eastern..................8 | Brunswick..............4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
April 27, 1877.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Argument concluded.
No. 14. Pennaman vs. State. Perjury, from Chatham. Argued. N. C. Collier, by W. D. Harden, for plaintiff in error. A. B. Smith, solicitor-general. Meldrim & Adams, for the state.
No 21. Lilienthal vs Champion Equity. from Chatham. J. R. Saussy for plaintiff in error. S. Yates Levy, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Levy, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

500 Parasols from 20c to $5 00, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S
151 apr22..dtf

A large and fine assortment of Children's and Ladies' Hose from 10c to $1 00 a pair, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151apr23...dtf

Cheaper Yet—Than the Cheapest.
White and fancy Dress Shirts 75 cents.
Fine 3-ply Linen Collars 15 cents.
Very finest of imitation Linen Collars per box 20 cents.
A good Gauze Under Shirt for 35 cents.
Black Silk HATS at $2 00
Fur and Straw Hats at your own price, at
SCHINDLER & ABRAHAM'S,
463 apr26 4t 10 Whitehall street.

100 pieces of the latest styles in Dress Goods and Summer Silks marked down to cost at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151 apr22...dtf

100,000 yards Edging from 2c up,
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151 apr22..dtf

Ladies' Desks.
Every variety of Writing Desks, for Ladies, at corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co. 456 apr26 d2t

Dining Room Furniture.
Extension Tables, Side Boards and Dining Chairs, at bottom prices, corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co.
456 apr26 d2t.

CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, AND LIME.
Fresh and standard weight, for sale lowest cash prices, by A. LEYDEN,
73 apr8 d2m Agent Louisville Cement Co.

Just received, a full line of Colored Muslins at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151 apr22...dtf

Important and Positive.

I am required by law and peremptorily ordered by the Comptroller General to pay over the special taxes on liquor dealers, insurance agents, auctioneers, etc., etc. I will issue executions against all who do not pay during this week. Office at the store of W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street. S. R. HOYLE,
411 apr24 d5t Tax Collector.

Tapestry Brussels at 90c. Window Shades at $1 75, put up, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
151 apr22...dtf

WEATHER REPORT, APRIL 27, 1877

Reported by R. J. Redding, for the Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.893	28.817	28.973	28.801

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
68°	72°	63°	65°	73°	60°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun............127°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night............58°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
87	79	87	61		.52

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the............South-West
2 P.M.—Wind from the............South-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the............South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M.............Cloudy
2 P.M.............Cloudy
9 P.M.............Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1877.

Cotton quiet at 9½@10.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TO-DAY

By wagon	14
Air-Line Railroad	3
Georgia Railroad	10
Central Railroad	20
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
West Point Railroad	3
Total	53
Receipts previous	87,922
Total	87,975
Stock on hand September 1	295
Grand total	88,270

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for the week	660
Shipments previous	85,375
Total	85,375
Stock on hand	2,895

Weekly Review.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says: The cotton market was active on Friday and Saturday, and a large business was done at advanced rates, but the demand on Monday fell off and has since continued limited with declining prices. American was in active request on Friday and Saturday and advanced 1/8d. It has been dull and irregular since and closes generally 1-16 below last Friday's quotations.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to **ATLANTA**, through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, **FREE OF CHARGE**, at the **Markham House, Room 74, ATLANTA, GA.**
THE WORST CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Lady in attendance to wait on ladies.
701 mar2?...dtf

Wm. A. HAYGOOD,
38 and 42 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Matting,
Curtains, Wall Paper,
AND
GENERAL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
928 apr1..d2mo

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Money easy; offered at 2. Sterling strong at 8.
Gold dull at 106¾@107.
Governments, little doing; new fives 11⅞.
State bonds quiet and steady.
Stocks closed active and strong; New York Central 91⅛; Erie 6¼; Lake Shore 48⅞; Illinois Central 54; Pittsburg 81¾; Chicago and Northwestern 19; preferred 42⅝; Rock Island 89¼.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $82,213,530; currency $41,081,001.
The sub-treasury paid out $15,000 on interest; $719,000 for bonds
Customs receipts to-day $313,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton steady; uplands 10 15-16; Orleans 11 1-16.
Futures opened a shade lower but steady.

April	10.78@10.80	June	10.88@10.90
May	10.78@10 80	July	10.99@11 02

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—noon—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 6⅛; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,250; American 4 200.
Futures 1-16@3 32 cheaper.
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings April delivery 5 11-16.
May and June delivery 5 23 32.
June and July delivery 5 25-32@5 13-16.
July and August delivery 5⅞.
August and September delivery 5 31-32@6.
Sales for the week 63,000 bales; speculation and export 6,000; stock 1,145,000; American 755,000; receipts 113,000; American 78,000; actual export 8,000; afloat 294,000; American 141,000; sales of American 41,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	26.019
Same time last year	29,208
Showing a decrease	3,159
Total receipts to date	3,804,750
Same time last year	3,910,864
Showing a decrease	106,114
Exports for the week	38,874
Same week last year	47,357
Showing a decrease	8,483
Total exports to date	2,617,634
Same time last year	2,777,595
Showing a decrease	159,961
Stock at all United States ports	582,070
Same time last year	544,189
Showing an increase	37,881
Stock at interior towns	71,000
Same time last year	70,725
Showing an increase	275
Stock at Liverpool	1,145,000
Same time last year	1,025,000
Showing an increase	120,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	141,000
Same time last year	146,000
Showing a decrease	5,000

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—5:00 P. M.—Futures steady.

NEW YORK, April 27—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10 15-16; middling Orleans 11 1-16; sales 258 bales.
Net receipts to-day none; gross 609.
Futures closed firm; sales 84,000 bales.

April	10.94@10.95	October	11 05@11.08
May	10.94@10.95	November	10.98@11
June	11.01@11 02	December	11@11.02
July	11.12@11.13	January	11.15@11.18
August	11.22@11.23	February	11.25@11.28
September	11.18@11.20	March	......

GALVESTON, April 27.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings 10⅝; stock 44,760.
Net receipts for the week 900 bales; sales 2,239; exports coastwise 821.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27—Cotton easier; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9⅜; stock 201,008.
Net receipts for the week 14,902 bales; gross 16,167; sales 17,500; exports to Great Britain 340; France 3,243; to continent 3,018; coastwise 2,073

MOBILE, April 27—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 10½@10⅝; stock 33 2 7.
Net receipts for the week 1,337 bales; sales 1,500; exports to Great Britain 3,939; coastwise 128.

SAVANNAH, April 27—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; stock 8,581.
Net receipts for the week 1,109 bales; gross 1,192; sales 455; exports to Great Britain 3,205; coastwise 901.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11, stock 19 738.
Net receipts for the week 1,897 bales; gross 2,224; sales 2,850; exports to Great Britain 2,776; continent 1,375; coastwise 165.

WILMINGTON, April 27—Cotton tending down; middlings 10⅝; stock 2,368.
Net receipts for the week 202 bales; sales 100; exports coastwise 148.

NORFOLK, April 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝@10¾; stock 7,888.
Net receipts for the week 1,893 bales; sales 850; exports coastwise 1,779.

BALTIMORE, April 27—Cotton dull; middlings 10 15-16; stock 5,745.
Net receipts for the week 53 bales; gross 1,120; sales 1,266; spinners 541; exports to Great Britain 178; coastwise 365.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; stock 8.848
Net receipts for the week 986 bales; gross 3,458; sales 1,434; spinners 1,332.

BOSTON, April 27—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; stock 15,683.
Net receipts for the week 1,384 bales; gross 4,397; exports to Great Britain 1,615.

MEMPHIS, April 27—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 10⅝; net receipts for the week 1 312 bales; shipments 5,325; sales 5,000; stock 44,136.

AUGUSTA, April 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; net receipts for the week 490 bales; shipments 1,330; sales 1 430; stock 10,964.

MONTGOMERY, April 27—Cotton steady; middlings 10; net receipts for the week 111 bales; shipments 326; stock 2,766.

MACON, April 27—Cotton dull; middlings 10; net receipts for the week 148 bales; shipments 659; sales 427; stock 3,562

COLUMBUS, April 27—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; net receipts for the week 61 bales; shipments 98; sales 149; spinners 50; stock 5 862.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Flour a shade firmer; transactions very moderate; advance insisted upon materially checks business; closing firm and quiet; superfine western and state $8 00@$8 25; southern flour firmer and quiet; common to fair extra $8 60@$9 50 good to choice extra $9 55@$11 25.
Wheat, in instances, 3@5c better, mainly on No. 2 Milwaukee; other grades firm and quiet; light demand for milling and export; winter wheat firmly held.
Corn opened 1½c higher. fluctuated wildly; finally closed ¼@¾c above the close of yesterday; good business doing; steamer yellow 69; white southern 69@70; yellow southern on dock 68.
Oats 1@2c better and strong.
Coffee in better demand and unchanged.
Sugar firm and quiet; refined a shade firmer; standard A 11.
Molasses firmer: grocery grades in fair demand.
Rice unchanged
Pork lower; new mess $16 50.
Lard opened a shade firmer; prime steam 10⅜@10½ new; 10 32½ old.
Whisky firm at $1 13.
Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton per sail and steamer ¼.

CHICAGO, April 27.

Flour in good demand at full prices.
Wheat dull and unsettled; generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 68 cash; May $1 68¾; June $1 71½; No. 3 Chicago spring nominal.
Corn active and unsettled; generally lower; cash 55¾; May 55¼; June 57¼.
Oats higher; cash 40½; May 40¾; June 41½.
Rye in fair demand and lower at 92½.
Barley steady and unchanged.
Pork active and a shade lower; cash $16 00.
Lard in fair demand and lower; cash 10 05; May 10.05@10.07½; June 10.17½@10.20.
Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 5¾; short rib sides 8¼; short clear sides 8½.
Whisky firmer at $1 10.
At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was stronger; May $1 70; June $1 73; corn higher; May 55⅝; June 58; oats firm and higher; May 40¾; June 42⅞; lard quiet; June 10.22½@10¼.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

Flour strong; offerings light; very little doing.
Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall $2 22; No. 3 red fall $2 10@$2 11.
Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 52¾@53¼.
Oats excited and higher; No. 2 48⅛.
Rye higher; sample lots $1 00.
Barley quiet.
Whisky higher at $1 09.
Pork inactive and lower at $16 50.
Lard dull at 10⅛.
Bulk Meats weak; shoulders 5⅛.
Bacon easier but not quotably lower.
Hogs steady.
Cattle, light to fair shipping steers strong; others heavy.

CINCINNATI, April 27.

Flour strong and higher; family $9 25@$9 50.
Wheat in light demand; holders firm; red $1 95@$2 00.
Corn active and firm at 52@58.
Oats scarce and firm at 48@56.
Rye inactive at $1 02.
Barley quiet and unchanged.
Pork quiet; job lots $16 00.
Lard quiet; steam 10; kettle 10½@11.
Bulk Meats in fair demand; shoulders held at 5½; clear rib sides 8@8⅛; clear sides 8¼
Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8⅞@9; clear sides 9½@9⅝.
Whisky moderately active at $1 09.
Butter dull and unchanged.
Hogs active and firm; packing 5@5.80; receipts 1,541; shipments 1,542.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.

Flour firm and unchanged.
Wheat firm; red $1 70; amber and white $2 00.
Corn steady; white 53; mixed 49.
Rye quiet at 90.
Oats quiet; white 46; mixed 45.
Pork steady at $16 25.
Bulk Meats firm; shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8⅛; clear sides 8¼.
Bacon steady and unchanged
Sugar-cured Hams at 11½.
Lard in good demand: choice leaf 11; do. keg 12½
Whisky quiet at $1 04@$1 05.
Bagging dull at 12½@13.